THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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SHIPWRECKS.

Nearly Four Hundred Vessels and Several Hundred Lives Lost by the Late Gale on the British Coast.

The ships supposed to have been lost during the late gales on the British coast number between three and four hundred.

A letter from Torbay states that thirty-one fine vessels, and eleven fishing sloops were dashed to pieces on the shore. It is feared that one hundred and fifty men have perished.

The *Guy Mannering*, 11 tons, from New York to Liverpool, has been totally lost on the rock of Ionia, Scotland. Seventeen of her crew drowned. Cargo very valuable: 1600 bales of cotton, 5360 bbls. of flour, 59,986 bushels of corn, and 40 cases of merchandise. Estimated loss of ship and cargo, £40,000.

The *Albion*, 1245 tons, from New York to Liverpool, totally wrecked off Stromness. Eleven lives lost. Estimated loss of ship and cargo, £40,000.

The *Palinurus*, 1052 tons, from Liverpool to New York, wrecked. One life lost. Estimated loss of ship and cargo of coals, £16,000.

The ship *Christiana* (American), which sailed December 1, from London to New York, became a wreck about December 26, about midway between London and New York. The officers, crew, and passengers were saved by the *Varina* from Calcutta.

Foundering of the Steamship "London"—Over Two Hundred Lives Lost—Heroism of the Captain.

From the London Times, January 18.

A profound sensation was created among all classes yesterday morning, upon receipt of the sad intelligence that Messrs. Money Wigram & Sons auxiliary screw steamship, the *London*, had foundered in the Bay of Biscay with upwards of two hundred souls on board. The fame this fine vessel had acquired as a passenger ship—partly owing to the fact of her last outward passage having been made in fifty days—was in itself calculated to dispel all anxiety on her behalf, even during the late tempestuous weather, and it is believed that her owners and the underwriters concerned were least of all prepared for the terrible disaster that has happened to her.

The *London*, which has been commanded ever since she was launched from Blackwall yard, in 1864, by Captain Martin, an Australian navigator of great experience, left the East India Docks on Thursday, the 28th of December, and dropping down to Gravesend, sailed thence on Saturday afternoon under charge of Mr. Thompson, a river pilot. As the night was wild and the wind dead ahead the ship was brought up at the Nore and lay there during the whole of the following day. At daybreak on Monday, the 1st of January, the anchor was weighed, and the ship steamed down Channel, still against a head wind, but making fair way. While passing inside the Isle of Wight the wind increased to half a gale and Captain Martin deemed it prudent to put back, and lay to for the night in St. Helen's Roads. On the morning of the 2d inst. the *London* proceeded through the Needles into the open Channel, the wind being still ahead, but light. As the ship ran down Channel the wind rose and the sea increased, and a couple of hours after passing the Needles the wind blew a gale right ahead, with a heavy sea rolling, which continued all the way to Plymouth, where the ship arrived about noon on Thursday, the 4th inst. A sad casualty occurred here. A pilot cutter put off a small boat, having on board the pilot and his assistant to bring the *London* inside the breakwater. When she was about a hundred yards from the *London* a sea capsized her and both the pilot and his assistant were thrown into the water. Captain Martin instantly ordered one of his life-boats to be lowered, and with great difficulty the assistant pilot was rescued, but the pilot was drowned. The *London* came to an anchorage inside the breakwater at 1 P. M. on the 4th instant, and during the afternoon took on board those of her first and second-class passengers who had arranged to join the ship at Plymouth. At midnight on Friday she proceeded on her voyage, the weather being at this time calm, with a light wind ahead. She had full steam on during the whole of Saturday, and the voyage proceeded very satisfactorily till Sunday morning, when the wind increased, and a head sea gradually rose.

During the day the *London* passed several ships, and nothing occurred to create the smallest uneasiness in the minds of any of the officers of the ship. During Sunday night the wind increased to a gale, and the sea rose considerably. On the morning of Monday, the 8th instant, the ship was well clear of the land, and Captain Martin, having ordered the engines to be stopped, set his topsails, and so endeavored to keep the ship moving slowly ahead. At noon on this day the wind having somewhat lulled, the engines were again set in motion, and kept steaming slowly ahead through the night. At 8 A. M. on Tuesday, the 9th inst., while the captain was still endeavoring to keep the ship in her course by means of the screw, the violence of the gale carried away at one sweep the jibboom, the foretopmast, the topgallantmast, and the royals. These large spars were not wholly detached from the ship, but, hanging fast to the stays, swung to and fro with such violence that the crew were wholly unable to secure them. About two hours later the mainroyalmast was blown completely out of its socket, and added to the general wreck. Captain Martin, who had not been in bed since the previous Sunday night, was not at all disheartened up to this moment; but, as the gale continued to increase during the morning, with a sea already running mountains high, the position of the ship was undoubtedly felt to be one of some peril. Still, as the wind had somewhat veered round, the engines were kept steaming easy ahead, and it is believed that at this moment no person on board felt any anxiety for the ultimate safety of the ship. About 3 P. M. on Tuesday, however, a tremendous sea struck the ship and carried the port lifeboat clean away from the davits. All that evening, and through the succeeding night, the wind blew a very heavy gale and the sea ran very high, but the screw was still kept steaming easy ahead.

At 8 A. M. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, Captain Martin sent for Mr. Greenhill, the chief engineer, and informed him of his intention to put the ship about and run for Plymouth, and he desired that full speed should be got up directly. This was immediately done. In half an hour after the ship's course had been altered she was again struck by a tremendous sea, which carried away the starboard life-boat, and the same sea stove in the starboard cutter. At noon on this day the ship's position was lat. 46 8 N., 8·7 W. A very heavy cross sea was running, with the wind now dead astern of the ship, which caused her to roll heavily. But no danger even now was anticipated, and all through the evening of Wednesday, and long after midnight, the ship continued to steam slowly ahead, the Captain and his officers remaining steadily at their posts, and the passengers appearing to have full reliance upon the skill of Captain Martin to bring them safely to port.

At 10 30 P. M. on Wednesday, the ship still rolling deeply in a heavy cross sea, and the wind blowing a whole gale from the southwest, a mountain of water fell heavily over the waist of the ship, and spent its destructive force upon the main hatchway, over the engine room, completely demolishing this massive structure, measuring twelve feet by eight feet, and flooding with tons of water this portion of the ship. Instant endeavors to repair the hatchway were made with a promptitude and vigor commensurate with the imminent crisis.

Every spare sail that could be got at, and even blankets and mattresses from all parts of the ship, were thrown over the aperture, but each succeeding sea shipped by the vessel tore away the frail resource of the moment, and not more than ten minutes after the hatchway had been destroyed the water had risen above the furnaces, and up to the waists of the engineers and firemen employed in this part of the ship. The lower decks were also now flooded with the rush of waters the ship was continually taking in. The chief engineer remained at his post until the water had risen above his waist, when he went on deck and reported that his fires were out, and his engine rendered useless. Captain Martin, with calm conviction remarked that he was not surprised; on the contrary, he had expected such a result.

Finding his noble ship at length little more than a log on the water, Captain Martin ordered his maintopsail to be set, in hope of keeping her before the wind. This had scarcely been accomplished when the force of the wind tore the sail into ribands, with the exception of one corner, under which the ship lay to throughout the remainder of the night. The donkey engine was supplied with steam by a boiler upon deck, and all the deck pumps were kept going throughout the night, and the passengers of all classes, now aroused to a sense of their imminent danger, shared with the crew their arduous labors.

Notwithstanding every effort the water still gained upon the pumps, and the gale continuing at its height, cross seas with tremendous force were constantly breaking over the vessel. The motion of the ship became low and heavy, and she refused to rise to the action of the waves. At 4½ o'clock on Thursday morning she was struck by a stern sea, which carried away four of her stern ports, and admitted a flood of water through the breach. From this time all efforts were useless, and at daybreak Captain Martin, whose cool intrepidity had never for a moment forsaken him, entered the cuddy where all classes of the passengers had now taken refuge, and responding to an universal appeal, calmly announced the cessation of all human hope.

It is a remarkable fact that this solemn admission was as solemnly received—a resigned silence prevailing throughout the assembly, broken only at brief intervals by the well timed and appropriate exhortations of the Rev. Mr. Draper, whose spiritual services had been incessant during the previous twenty-four hours. At 10 o'clock, the ship still rolling deeply, an attempt was made to launch the starboard pinnace, but a sea struck her just as she reached the water, and she sunk, leaving a crew of five men struggling for their lives.

As the ship was lying-to three of them managed to scramble up the sides of the ship, and the other two were rescued by ropes being thrown to them. After this the exhausted crew appeared indifferent to their fate, and no further effort at launching the remaining boats was made until 1 o'clock, when the water having reached the main chains and the ship evidently settling down, the port pinnace was got over the ship's side. Even at this moment the sea was so heavy that those of the passengers who were within reach of the boat appeared to prefer the frail shelter of the sinking vessel to the obvious dangers of a small boat in a raging sea. At this crisis Captain Martin, always at hand, addressing Mr Greenhill, the chief engineer, under whose command his particular boat was rated, said:—"There is not much chance for the boat; there is none for the ship. Your duty is done; mine is to remain here. Get in and take command of the few it will hold." Thus prompted, Mr. Greenhill, with his fellow-engineers and some few others, numbering only nineteen souls, among whom were only three second-class passengers, quitted the ship, with only a few biscuits in the shape of provisions, and not a drop of water.

The pinnace had scarcely cleared the wake of the vessel, upon the poop of which upwards of fifty of the passengers were seen grouped, when a tremendous sea was seen to break over the doomed circle, who, when the ship rose slowly again were discovered to have been swept into the surging waters. Another moment and the vessel herself, settling down stern foremost, threw up her bows into the air, and sank beneath the waves.

The pinnace having no sails on board, could only keep afloat before the wind, and was repeatedly in danger of swamping. They had not been afloat two hours before they saw a full-rigged ship sail past them, but at too great a distance to hail. At 4 A. M. on Friday they sighted the sails of a brig, the crew of which overheard their shouts and bore towards them, but failing to get into the track of the boat, after making several fruitless tacks, she bore away.

At daybreak a full-rigged cutter was observed at some distance, and hoisting a shirt upon an oar, they endeavored, but in vain, to attract attention. Shortly afterwards the Italian barque *Adrianople*, Captain Cavassa, bound with a cargo of wheat from Constantinople for Cork, hove in sight and the Captain having observed the pinnace immediately shortened sail and lay to, preparing to take them on board.

On reaching the ship, notwithstanding the stress of weather and straightened means for the support of so large an increase to his crew, Captain Cavassa received the Englishmen with unbounded kindness and hospitality, supplying them with all that was necessary in their destitute condition. The exigencies of the gale had obliged Captain Cavassa to sacrifice more than half his cargo and during the four days' run into Falmouth, the weather carried away his rudder, and brought into useful requisition the services of his English passengers.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 1.

Pardoned.

Among those pardoned by the President yesterday was General J. S. Preston, of South Carolina.

Funding the Debt.

The impression is quite authentically stated that a majority of the Ways and Means Committee are not favorable to Secretary McCulloch's funding theory.

The Georgia Senators.

The election of A. H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson as Senators from Georgia is received here with regret by the best friends of the South connected with the Government. That two men should have been selected chiefly because of their prominence in the Rebellion, and who cannot take the oath, simply embarasses the work of restoration, and the Southern people in the end become the chief sufferers. The election of Provisional Governor James Johnson and Joshua Hill would have been a very encouraging sign of the moral effect of which the South is very much in need.

The Army Bill.

Lieutenant-General Grant and Major-Generals Sherman, Thomas, and Meade are in regular session at the headquarters of the former, over the Army Bill. They meet earlier than Congress, and sit about as long; and the result of their deliberations will soon be laid before the Military Committee of the Senate. Senator Wilson, Chairman of that Committee, confers with them, and it is probable that a bill will be framed by them, embodying their joint conclusions. General Grant desired the views of his able lieutenants on this important subject and he therefore, summoned them. General Sheridan would also have been called but for the exigencies of the service in the Southwest. He has not been sent for, and is not expected, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Finance Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to a bill, which is a substitute for the bill sent in from Secretary McCulloch. It is, in most respects, like that bill, and contains a clause authorizing a foreign loan.

Cessation of Smuggling.

A highly encouraging report from a Collector of Revenue for a district on the Canada frontier, formerly notorious for smuggling, was to-day received by the Commissioner of Customs. The officer reports that since the issuance of strict orders by the Commissioner for the suppression of smuggling, and their enforcement in several instances, there has been a great diminution in this contraband traffic.

—The late dry weather laid bare the bottom of the Saone at Lyons as it did that of the Seine at Paris, and brought to light some interesting objects of antiquity; among the rest a number of figurines, or small figures, in terra-cotta, and various fragments of the Roman period, some curious golden ornaments, a golden sou of Marcianus, an aureus of Germanicus, several rare Gallic coins in silver and bronze, and a number of leaden medals, coins, and badges, of which some are very remarkable.

—The excessive rage for the possession of diamonds which has extended to every class of female society in Paris has given increased occupation to all connected with that trade. Paris, after London, is the great centre for the sale of Brazilian diamonds, and not only for diamonds, but for emeralds, topazes, and other precious stones. Diamonds were formerly sent in the raw state to Amsterdam to be cut, but the operation is equally well performed at present in Paris. Diamonds generally lose half their weight in cutting. The price of choice diamonds in Paris in the raw state, but of small size, is from 30s. to £4 the carat.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Reported Defeat of the Liberals.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The steamer *Atlantic* has arrived, bringing late Havana advices. The *Herald's* correspondent reports the defeat by the Imperial General Prieto, in the State of Tehuantepec, of a Republican force of 2000 men under General Figueroa, with a loss to the latter of 100 killed. The Imperialists claim to have had only 7 killed and 30 wounded.

The state of siege at Tampico is declared removed by Marshal Bazaine.

Reports prevail of anticipated changes in Maximilian's Cabinet. Porfirio Diaz remained in Oajaca.

Defeat of a Liberal Force under Figueroa with Heavy Loss—Tampico Relieved from a State of Siege—Porfirio Diaz Still in Oajaca—Expected Changes in Maximilian's Cabinet, Etc.

By the arrival of the steamship *Vera Cruz*, from the city of the same name, at Havana on the 27th ult., we are in receipt of a brief summary of the latest Mexican news.

HAVANA, January 27.—General Prieto writes from Tehuantepec that he has defeated the republicans under Figueroa, numbering two thousand men, cavalry and infantry, with a loss of about one hundred killed. The Imperialists lost seven killed and thirty wounded. The state of siege of Tampico has been removed by order of Marshal Bazaine, the causes which produced it having disappeared. There are rumors of changes in the Cabinet. The Imperial Court will wear mourning for three months for the death of King Leopold. I find nothing in regard to affairs at Matamoras, and nothing from Chihuahua. Porfirio Diaz is still in Oajaca.

General Ortega Protests Against the Decrees of Juarez.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—Galveston papers state that General Ortega, at San Antonio, publishes a protest, as President of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Mexico, against the decrees of Juarez.

RUMORED WILLINGNESS OF NAPOLEON TO WITHDRAW THE FRENCH TROOPS FROM MEXICO—A TERRIBLE DILEMMA.

From the London Star, January 17.

We have heard on authority which we regard as reliable, that the Emperor Napoleon has positively intimated to the Cabinet of Washington his willingness to withdraw his troops from Mexico at any moment, on condition that the Government of the United States recognizes the empire of Mexico.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S MISTAKE.

From the London Times, January 17.

The intervention in Mexico was a mistake, though we are precluded from condemning it too loudly. Our own Government was ill-advised enough to concur in the moderate attempt at first suggested, and we can only congratulate ourselves that it had the discretion to retire as soon as it could with decency. It ought to have been seen from the first that it would be impossible to restrict the movement to its proposed dimensions, and even were it possible, the movement would be still impolitic. The practical question is, however—What shall the Emperor Napoleon do? Luckily, it is not our function to determine his future policy. There are some situations in which it seems equally impossible to advance or retreat. The Emperor, may, however, persuade himself that he must either advance or retreat; it is impossible to do both, as so many people would willingly do, and it is equally impossible to stand still. If he retreats, he exposes himself to the imputation of failure, and must run the risk of the disfavor which the French are very apt to feel towards anything like a want of military success; but he would be relieved from considerable expense, would mitigate some domestic opposition, and would appease the American people. If he persist, he must be prepared for growing embarrassments and must brave American resentment. We are not inclined to reckon this last danger so threatening as it is sometimes assumed to be. American officials must, of course, resent the establishment of an empire in Mexico. It is opposed to every tradition of American policy, and it is a simple duty to protest against it. American politicians and writers must and will declaim against it, were it only because a little bluster against Maximilian is such an easy escape from the discussions of delicate domestic problems. But were he to withdraw his support, it is most probable that the Emperor Maximilian would soon return to Europe, and the Emperor Napoleon would have to acknowledge that a scheme upon which he had lavished thousands of French lives and millions of French money had ignominiously failed, and that the French army had been compelled to recoil from before a contemptible enemy. It is a most painful dilemma.

Another Great Fire in the Oil Region.

FRANKLIN, Penna., February 1.—A fire, which broke out here at 4 A. M. to-day, destroyed twenty-four buildings in the centre of the town, including the Post Office, Lambertson House, Stanford's Theatre, and the Masonic building, which was just completed. The loss is estimated at $500,000, about one-half of which is issued, principally in eastern companies. When the fire broke out a strong west wind prevailed, which fortunately ceased about 6 A. M., and the firemen were enabled to get control of the flames. But for this nearly the whole business part of the town would have been destroyed. All the mail matter was saved. The fire originated in a brothel.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 31.—The river is falling, and there is now eighteen feet of water on the shoals. Cotton is firmer and active at 40@41c., 40 being the ruling rate.

The Republican Conservative paper published here has been sued for $25,000 for an article said to be libellous, relating to concert saloons, several of which are in operation here. The suit is brought by Shreeve & Simmons, proprietors of the Academy of Music, formerly the New Theatre. A decision is looked for with much interest by the public.

Internal Revenue Affairs in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—Collector Speed, in accordance with instructions from Washington, is requiring coal and dray tickets to be stamped. The coal merchants have, almost without exception, made report of the number of tickets taken by them for the delivery of coal since the 1st of November, and in presence of the Collector destroyed stamps equivalent to the number of tickets not stamped, since which settlement they hold themselves liable for all such transactions.

BURNING OF AN EXPRESS CAR.

Loss of Half a Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The United States Express Company met with a heavy loss on Sunday morning by the burning of their car on the Erie Express train going west, between Laxawaxen and Shohola. The car was entirely destroyed, with its contents, valued, including a large amount of money, at nearly half a million. The Company will make good all losses to customers.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

The United States Express Company met with a very heavy loss on Tuesday night on the Erie Railroad. The company's express freight car attached to the night express train on the Erie Railroad took fire when the train was between Lackawaxen and Sholola, and was entirely consumed. Two safes which were in the car, and which contained a large amount of money, were also destroyed, with their contents. The total loss will amount to about five hundred thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been from combustible matter among the freight.

We are informed by Mr. Thayer, general manager of the company, that the Express Company are prepared to make good the losses of those to whom the freight was consigned, on the presentation of the claims at their office in this city.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On Tuesday night, as the 6 o'clock night express train from Jersey City, on the New York and Erie Railway, was near Lackawaxen, on the Delaware division, a fire was discovered in the baggage car of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and every effort was made to extinguish the flames, but they had gained such headway that the exertions to subdue them were unsuccessful. The car and contents, consisting of seventy-five pieces of valuable baggage, and two iron safes belonging to the United States Express Company, were destroyed. The contents of the safes consisted of money and papers, reported to have been valued at about $200,000; and as the safes were not fire-proof, the contents are supposed to have been entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is thought must have been caused by a spark from the locomotive.—*N. Y. Times.*

STEAMER "MISSOURI" DISASTER.

Loss Much Smaller Than First Reported.

LOUISVILLE, February 1.—The steamer *Dictator* has arrived from New Orleans. The ill-fated steamer *Missouri* left New Orleans last Tuesday week, with a light freight, but full of passengers, most of whom were landed at Cairo. On arriving at Evansville, she received about a dozen passengers, all of whom are reported among the lost.

The story of a race between the two boats is denied. The officers of the *Dictator* brought off one hundred and twenty persons from the wreck. It is thought by the officers of the *Missouri* that the total list of casualties will not exceed seventy, and probably be less than sixty. Among the saved is a passenger from Lowell, Massachusetts, connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, and his family. Also, Captain Stewart, and Engineer Shroeder, and Mr. Cox, of New Albany. The cabin register being lost, the names of the passengers could not be ascertained. Several survivors left on the mail boat for Cincinnati and the East, to-day.

THE ISTHMUS, CHILI, AND PERU.

Arrival of $953,000 in Gold—Terrific Gale in Salvador—Destruction of the Cotton Crop—Trade in Chili—Taxation in Peru, Etc.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The steamer *Atlantic* brings Panama dates to the 22d ultimo. There was no local news.

A terrific norther had destroyed almost the entire cotton crop throughout Salvador. The Costa Rica coffee crop is being gathered, and brings higher prices than usual.

The republics of Central America are quiet, though an attempt at revolution in Guatemala had been discovered and speedily suppressed.

The successor of Admiral Pareja had raised the blockade of Coquimbo by concentrating the Spanish squadron at Valparaiso and Caldera. These ports are the only ones blockaded.

An attempt made by Spanish launches to capture the Chilian steamer *Corbulon*, at Caldera, had failed, as after getting possession the Spaniards were driven off by Chilian soldiers on shore, and several of the former were shot. Two subsequent attempts were also unsuccessful.

The trade of Chili was brisk; there were 22 vessels loading and discharging at the unblockaded ports. Copper has risen considerably, and is quoted at $17 ℔ 100 lbs. Nitrate nominal at $1·70. Freights are higher. A fall in copper was expected, as the blockade causes little restriction to shipments. Wheat and flour were in great demand for Australia, and eleven charters had been effected to carry the freight; other vessels are coming over for the same articles. The general market is little changed, but is generally improving. Exchange on London, 47@48 pence.

The Peruvian Dictator Prado is pushing reforms in all departments. Taxes are to be levied on all exports of produce of the country; 3 per cent. *ad valorem* on silver, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and saltpetre; 40 cents per arroba on brandy; and 50 cents per gallon on rum. It is reported that a 3 per cent. income tax will also be proposed.

The old Bolivian money is to be abolished on the 1st of April, and a new currency of sous and cents established. The Dictator had, at the reception of the Chilian Ambassador, stated that Peru considered the Chilian conflict with Spain essentially a Peruvian question.

The *Atlantic* brought $953,000 in specie. Among her passengers is Mr. Hassanreck, United States Minister to Equador, on a leave of absence, and ex-Governor Bigler, of California.

EUROPE.

STEAMER "AFRICA" AT HALIFAX.

Napoleon Sends a Messenger to Mexico.

The French Troops to be Withdrawn at Once.

HUNT FOR STEPHENS, THE FENIAN.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, N. S., February 1.—The steamship *Africa* has arrived here with Liverpool advices of January 20, via Queenstown, January 21. The steamship *Saxonia* arrived out on the 19th. The steamship *Australian* arrived at Queenstown on the 20th. The steamship *Narath* arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that Napoleon has sent a messenger to Mexico to arrange for the speedy return of the French troops.

An active search is still being made in Ireland for Stephens.

The Latest via Queenstown.

The *Australian*, it seems, did not call at Queenstown, owing to a strong gale and heavy sea, and reached Liverpool after 2 o'clock on Saturday. Her news did not transpire till after business hours.

The London *Observer* says Gladstone will dispose of the surplus revenue by removing a number of small articles from the tariff, and by a modification of the sugar duties.

Advices from Spain say that General Prim remains between Andalusia and the Portuguese frontier.

The *Globe* says it is doubtful whether the interest of the Mexican debt can be paid. The funds in Europe are totally exhausted, and it is impossible to raise a new loan. The Paris bourse is firm. Rentes, 68f. 62c.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 20.—Cotton opened heavy, at a decline of ⅛d., but subsequently rallied, and recovered the decline on the middlings. Sales of the week 67,000 and on Friday 10,000 bales, the market closing firm.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady, except for corn, which has a declining tendency.

Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, January 20.—Consols closed on Friday at 87@87¼.

Five-Twenties, 66@66¼. Erie Railroad, 57¼@57¾.

Illinois Central, 76¼@76½.

The bullion in the Bank has increased £144 000.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—Cotton unchanged. Sales of 10 000 bales to-day. Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Provisions steady.

LONDON, Saturday.—Consols, 87@87¼; Five-twenties, 65¾@66; Erie shares, 57@57¼; Illinois Central, 76@76½.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

No Stay Law in Louisiana—New National Bank in New Orleans—Good Accounts from the Interior of Texas, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Cotton is lively. Sales of 5000 bales at 48c. Gold, 140¼.

A national bank, with $100,000 capital, will be started here shortly.

The Senate bill ordering an election of parochial officers in all parishes on the second Monday in March, passed the House to-day.

The House Judiciary Committee has reported adversely to all bills and plans looking to a stay law.

The Ouchita river is rising again, but no cotton is coming into Monroe from the back country.

The steamer *Colonel Chandler*, Captain R. Wade, which left here for Galveston via the Atchafalaya river, met a gale off Sabine Pass and broke in two. The captain and pilot were lost, but the crew escaped to land.

Governor Hamilton has appointed Mr. Alexander Attorney-General of Texas.

There are good accounts from Central Texas of the prospect of the crops.

The agent of the Kansas and Arkansas Railroad Company is traversing Texas, stirring up the people about the completion of that road to connect Galveston and St. Louis, via Fort Gibson and Kansas City.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF NEGRO PRISONERS TO ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 12th ult. gives an account of a desperate attempt by negro prisoners in the county jail to escape. The sheriff attempted to put some of them in irons, when they attacked him with brickbats. A guard of the 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was then called upon to put the negroes down, and the latter attacked them violently with bricks and other missiles. The ringleader of the negroes seized a sergeant's gun and attempted to knock his brains out with a stone, when the sergeant shot him dead. Two other negroes were wounded. After a severe struggle all the prisoners were secured and order was once more restored.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 1.—Mr. Nichols presented a remonstrance against Sunday travel.

Mr. Hoge read a bill authorizing a railroad from the Ohio State line to Pittsburg and the Erie Railroad.

Mr. Shoemaker read one relative to the Philadelphia and North Branch Railroad.

Mr. White offered the joint resolutions endorsing the action of Congress yesterday on the amendment to the Constitution.

Discussion on Landon's negro suffrage resolutions was again indulged in, and speeches were delivered by Messrs. Latta and Browne.

House of Representatives.

The House was engaged in the consideration of the public calendar.

The act extending bounties to officers was defeated, as, also, was an act extending the time of payment of money on graduated lands.

Fenian Gathering at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians assembled at Mozart Hall last night. Speeches were made by General Sweeney and Colonel Roberts.

—The comic *Pasquino* of Florence lately briefly announced the fall of the ministry, under the form of a sanitary bulletin, in the following manner:—"Palazzo Vecchio, cases, 9; deaths, 9; none of those previously attacked."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, February 1, 1866.

There was less activity in the Stock Market this morning, but prices are firm, with an upward tendency.

Government bonds are in better demand at an advance. Old 5-20s sold at 103; 6s of 1881 at 104; and 7·30s at 98⅞@99. 92⅞ was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86, and new City 6s at 91¼@91½.

In Railroad shares there is less doing, but prices are well maintained. Reading sold at 50@50¼, an advance of ¼; North Pennsylvania at 37@37½, a decline of 1; Lehigh Valley at 61@61¼, no change; and Catawissa pref. at 35¼@35¾, an advance of 1¼; 107 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31½ for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 23½ for Catawissa common; 29½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull. Hestonville sold at 34@35½, an advance of ½.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 205 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50¼ for Commercial; 61⅝ for City; 39 for Consolidation; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Oil shares are rather dull, with the exception of Ocean and McElrath; the former sold at 15⅞@16½, an advance of ½, and the latter at 2¼; Sugar Creek Development sold at 1 31-100; Maple Shade at 4½; and Eldorado at ½; ¾ was bid for Curtin; 1⅞ for Dalzell; 1 1-16 for Junction; 1½ for McClintock; and 2 for Mingo.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100	U S 6s, '81	104
$1500	U S 5-20s'62....	103
$200	do.	102¼
$1000	U S 7 30s Aug	99
$7600	do.....July	98⅞
$100	do.....July	99
$2000	Pa 5s..........	86
$4000	City 6s new....	91¼
$1000	do ....mun	91½
$2000	Pa W L'n.....	98½
$1000	Long I'd bds..	85
$50	Sch Nav Loan..	82
$3000	C & A mg 6s 75.	84
$1000	N Penn R 6s..	85½
$41	do.........	61¼
200 sh	Ocean.....lots	15½
400 sh	do.....lots	16
100 sh	do.....b30.	16
200 sh	do......b30	16¼
100 sh	do.....s30.	16
100 sh	do......b30	16½
100 sh	do.... b20.	16⅜
200 sh	Su Ck Dev...	1·31
100 sh	Hestonville ..	34
400 sh	do ....lots	34½
600 sh	do. b30	35½
500 sh	Read b30..lots	50½
600 sh	do..lots..b5	50
100 sh	do......b30	50
400 sh	do.......b5	50
200 sh	Susq Can......	11¼
100 sh	Maple Sh..s30.	4½
100 sh	Sch N pf..b5	28⅞
100 sh	do.........	28¾
100 sh	El Dorado....	½
10 sh	Penna R......	54⅞
100 sh	N Pa R....b30	37½
100 sh	do......s60	37
100 sh	do.........	37¼
100 sh	Catawissa pf..	35½
100 sh	do.......s5	35¾
12 sh	Preston Coal..	17½
6 sh	Spruce & Pine	35

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold........................	140	140½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	133	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	128½	130
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange..................	par	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M...............	140¼	12 M..................	140⅜
11 A. M...............	140	1 P. M...............	139⅞

Market dull.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 6 per cent., and stock houses borrow the small amounts they require with great facility. The ease with which money can be had does not stimulate speculation, and the demand among members of the Stock Exchange is less than when 7 per cent. and a commission were paid. In commercial paper no change. There is a close scrutiny of names, and safety rather than high interest is the rule with buyers. Best names are quoted 7 per cent., good, 8@9, and a long list of fair at 10@15 per cent. The deposits at the Sub-Treasury on temporary loan to-day were $3,138,270.

"Great efforts continue to be made by speculators and "financial letter-writers" to thwart the Secretary of the Treasury in his attempt to fund the currency debt of the Government, and to work back to specie payments. Their alarm is great lest somebody should be hurt in getting back to specie, wholly forgetting how all legitimate business is damaged by continuing the present financial policy.

"Exchange is weak, and leading Sterling is quoted at 108½ for sixty days. Francs, 5·22½@5·18¾."

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in a certain case, arising in Colorado Territory, that the term "real estate," contained in Section 126 of the Act of 1864, amended by the Act of March 30, 1865, to provide Internal Revenue, etc., shall not be construed to include only the things that are included as such in the "laws of the several States," but such things as are included in the term "at common law." This is to insure uniformity of taxation throughout the country upon incomes derived from the sales of such property, which, differing in character, according to the laws of many of the States, would make the taxation on such income unequal over the country, if the State law meaning of the term was to control in the matter of taxation.

—The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday were $1,091,335. It may not be generally known that the receipts from this source are not received at the office of the Commissioner, but deposited by Collectors with those National Banks designated as depositories of public money, and certificates of deposit forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

—Several cases involving the right of States to tax the shareholders of national banks are on argument in the Supreme Court. They arise on writs of error to the Court of Appeals of New York, by the Second National Bank of Utica and two Albany banks. Mr. Evarts, of New York; Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Tremain, of Albany, and Mr. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, appear for the banks; and Mr. Parker, of Albany, and Mr. Kernan, of Utica, defend the right of the State to impose the tax. The argument against the tax was opened by Mr. Reynolds. The question involved is a very important one, and the case excites much interest among the persons interested in national banks. They are test cases, brought up under the direction of the Executive Committe of National Banks.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, February 1.—There is very little demand for Cotton, but prices are nominally unchanged.

The receipts of Cloverseed have somewhat fallen off, but the demand continues active, with sales of 800 bush. at $7·25@8·25 ℔ bush. for fair and good lots, and at higher rates for strictly prime. In Timothy nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is taken on arrival at $3·15.

A repetition of the remarks made from day to day in regard to the torpid condition of the Flour Market is equally applicable to-day, and the only sales reported for exportation were 500 barrels Northwestern extra family on private terms. The home consumers buy sparingly at prices ranging from $7·00 to $7·50 for superfine; $8·00 to $8·50 for extra; $8·50 to $9·00 for Northwestern extra family; $9·50@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do.; and $11·00@13·00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at $5·50 and Corn Meal at $4·25.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and no inquiry except for prime lots. Sales of 1000 bushels choice Pennsylvania red at $2·22, and a small lot of fair at $2·10. White ranges from $2·25 to $2·60. Rye is unchanged. We quote at 90c.@$1 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is moderately active, with sales of 2200 bushels yellow at 73c., in the cars. Oats are dull, with small sales at 48c. No sales of Barley Malt.

In Whisky very little doing. Small sales at $2·26@2·27 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Practical Legislation—The Bankruptcy Bill.

From the Times.

A certain amount of optimism is as essential in politics as in the common ethics of everyday life. The evils and annoyances of the present hour are incidental and transitory; the good we hope for, though unseen and undefined, is sure, and will be enduring.

Prolonged debates about reconstruction, and the seemingly interminable manufacture of constitutional amendments, may therefore be submitted to patiently, if not with indifference. After theorizing will come practice. Beyond a fathomless ocean of words lies a solid land of work. The era of discussion ended, we may confidently expect a reign of action, and the adjustment of matters into which partisanship does not properly enter.

The revision of the revenue system cannot be long delayed, now that the report of the special commission has been presented to Congress. The careful consideration and rearrangement of our fiscal burdens is a task to which the statesmanship of either House will not be more than equal. It is a labor to be performed concurrently with the adoption of judicious financial measures, which will be hindered or helped by the manner of its performance.

When this legislation shall have been accomplished, another question closely affecting the interests of trade and the well-being of the country will challenge attention. Scattered through the commercial world are snags and wrecks which should be cleared away, if we would give to our people fair play in the arduous career that is before them. Acknowledging the necessity of so arranging internal taxes that labor and capital shall have the freest possible scope, let it not be forgotten that both continue to suffer from the consequences of former financial disasters. There are tens of thousands of honest men whose energies are crippled and whose usefulness is impaired by a legal inability to escape from the results of bygone misfortune. Whether these embarrassments have proceeded from business inaptitude or a want of fair business strength, or from the crash which shook the land in 1857, and again in 1860, is really of minor importance. The great fact is indisputable. And the only method of averting the embarrassment it produces, and destroying the evil of which it is the cause, is the enactment of a judicious bankruptcy law.

The business community of this country are not generally chargeable with short-sighted selfishness. They discern their true interest with more readiness than most people, and their keenness is usually tinged with an honorable liberality. The majority of them are rarely unwilling to make due allowance for misfortune, and arrange with their debtors on a basis of mutual sacrifice. To this general feature may in some degree be attributed the elasticity which is associated with the prevalent idea of the American business character. Down to-day, the American is resolved to be up to-morrow. A tumble does not impress him as otherwise than temporary. He sees in misfortune an incentive to renewed exertion; in difficulty, a motive to bolder effort and more ambitious aim. Hence, commercial panics and crises are less terrible to us than to any other people under the sun. We emerge from them with a spirit unimpaired, with hope undimmed, and with a faculty for adapting ourselves to circumstances, which is one of the secrets of our marvellous progress and prosperity.

But the breed of Shylock has multiplied in the land, and now thwarts the liberal purposes of the business majority. An unfortunate trader who proposes honestly to settle with his creditors by giving up all he has, and asks in return exoneration from further liability, too often finds his plan frustrated by the greed and obstinacy of some individual, who resists compromise under an expectation of thereby securing his full claim. There are merchants to whom this course is a settled rule of trade. They never release a debtor except on his payment of every dollar in full. The willingness of other creditors to accept a part in full settlement of the whole has no influence upon them. They stand upon the bond and demand the pound of flesh. What the effect may be upon the condition and future of the debtor is of no concern to them. Whether their obduracy operate as a perpetual impediment to his resumption of business, in their judgment matters not. They will keep the screw upon him continually, although the effect be to ruin him utterly, and render his business salvation virtually impossible.

How this state of things operates, every man knows. There is hardly one among us who cannot place his finger upon cases which illustrate the mischief and cruelty occasioned by the inability of bankrupt traders to escape from a long-borne load of misfortune. On all sides business persons may be seen whose integrity is untarnished, whose qualifications are excellent, and whose willingness to work none can gainsay, but who are nevertheless debarred from the use of their opportunities by the constant pressure of an old indebtedness. What follows? In too many cases an evasion of legal liability most detrimental to commercial morals. Shylock is circumvented, and trickery becomes a part of trade. Business is carried on under false but specious pretexts. They who cannot buy and sell under their own names, do both under the names of others. Property which rightfully belongs to creditors is transferred to relatives. Thus the moral force of business obligations is weakened, the standard of business integrity is impaired, and a blow is inflicted upon the confidence which should subsist between man and man. And for much of this mischief Shylock is unquestionably responsible.

The insufficiency of State legislation is not less obvious. To the extent that it is operative, it is of course useful; but being limited in its application, and lacking in uniformity, it is not suited to the wants of the time. Only the action of Congress can dispose of an evil which is of national magnitude, and provide means of relief which shall be national in their operation.

The constitutional right of Congress to legislate on the subject may be taken for granted. The sturdiest stickler for "strict constitution" will find it difficult to persuade the country that a power which has already at different times been exercised, and which the Supreme Court has pronounced constitutional, should now be regulated by any other consideration than expediency. And the expediency of a bankruptcy law appears to us as evident as that of a law regulating the national currency, or determining "the obligation of contracts" upon citizens of the several States. Instead of treating it as exceptional, and limited in its duration to a special set of circumstances, we would have it permanent and universal as commerce itself. It can hardly be more necessary at all times to provide for the enforcement of contracts than to provide for the adjustment of the relations of debtor and creditor, irrespective of the peculiar causes of disaster which at this moment render it of urgent importance.

Abuses were wrought under former bankruptcy laws. At one time the debtor enjoyed unfair advantages; at another the creditor. What then? These are reasons, not against a new law, but for so carefully considering its provisions that the mean of equity may be attained.

For anything like a general whitewashing law there can be no excuse. Indeed, the most sincere advocates of a bankruptcy bill are they who would most stringently provide for the prevention and punishment of fraud. They desire legislation, not to ratify the title of knaves to plunder, nor to shield knaves from the consequence of their misdoing, but on one hand to assist the honest unfortunate to regain commercial freedom, and on the other to aid the patient creditor in redeeming some portion of his loss.

The Finances.

From the Tribune.

Congress has now been two months in session, yet no bill has yet been reported looking to a resumption of specie payments, or to financial solvency in any way. Meantime, every influence is brought to bear by the speculators and inflationists to prevent any earnest effort for resumption, and keep the currency as inflated and rickety as possible, so that gamblers in the necessaries of life may grow rich at the expense of honest labor.

No effort, no device is spared to defeat any attempt at resumption outright, or, if a bill must be passed, to load it with conditions that will render it inoperative. Thus clamor is raised against allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate a loan abroad, to sell stocks under par, to fund his short time indebtedness otherwise than in a prescribed order, etc. etc., the object of all this being *to prevent the funding of the greenbacks at all.* This last is the aim and object of all these dodges. Keep seven hundred millions of greenbacks afloat, and high prices must rule; fund them, and we come down to hardpan inevitably. We trust the people are looking on.

White Labor at the South.

From the Tribune.

"Liberty," says a high authority, "is liberty to work." That is the sort we have mainly enjoyed; and yet we cannot regard the definition as exhaustive. Liberty to play occasionally—say a day or two every ten years—strikes us as not necessarily a bad thing; though, like all good things, it may be susceptible of abuse.

We have a Freedmen's Bureau, which is very good in its way. Its main object is to get the recently emancipated blacks to work for wages at the earliest practicable moment, meantime preserving them from starvation; and in both aspects it has done nobly. It is easy to say, "Let every one look out for himself;" but when the neighboring possessors of property, power, and intelligence are nearly all hostile, now are the destitute and ignorant to get a start? The Chinese are a most ingenious, efficient, industrious race; yet if four millions of Chinese were to be wrecked on our coast next week, we fear many of them would perish, though abundantly able and willing to work for a living. They would die before they could get a chance to live. Akin to this is the peril of the blacks; and we have no doubt that the Freedmen's Bureau has already saved many thousands of them from death or felony.

But who is doing or devising anything for the Southern poor whites? Who tells *them* that "Liberty is liberty to work?" Notoriously, they are very needy; undeniably, they are less habituated to labor than the blacks. Formerly, they contrived to pick up a few dollars now and then by hunting a runaway slave for this or that planter, or by selling whisky clandestinely to his negroes and getting paid in stolen meal or bacon. Mean ways these; yet they eked out the meagre subsistence of many a poor white.

The old false pretense that whites *can't* work at the South is now discarded—nobody affects to doubt that they can work there at least as effectively as the blacks. Germany and Ireland are entreated to send laborers to the South; even Coolies from the East Indies have been talked of; but there seems to be no sort of reliance on the labor of Southern whites. "Will the negroes contract?" "Will the negroes work?" were asked till the questions became too palpably absurd; but no one has asked whether the *whites* would work. It has been quietly taken for granted that they would not. We non-concur in this assumption.

Why not give them a fair trial? There must be half a million men and boys, say between sixteen and sixty, in the ex-slave States who can only live honestly by manual labor. They need food, clothes, and nearly every comfort of life. They own no land; they have no skill in lawyercraft or other headwork; they are too proud to beg, and must work or steal. Yet few of them are at work this day; not many expect to work steady through the ensuing genial season. Were seven-eighths of them set to work advantageously, they could not fail to add at least one hundred and fifty millions per annum to the wealth of our country—equal to the burden of our national debt. How long shall this mine of wealth remain unproductive?

We pray the statesmen and thinkers of the South to look to it. It is not possible to go back; we must go forward. The poor whites are the strength and glory of their country. If they work, the South must rapidly increase in wealth and comfort; if they remain idle, the South must remain impoverished, ignorant, impotent. And now is the time—when old things have forever passed away—to imbue them with wholesome conceptions of the nobility of labor and the manliness of living by your own honest and useful exertion.

We hope soon to hear that thousands of cotton and other manufactories are springing up beside Southern rivers and among the glens of Southern mountains—the cheap food, ready cotton, infinite water-power, and abundant children of the Southern hill country rendering that a most favorable region for manufactures. But the immediate want of labor in agriculture cannot be supplied by blacks alone. We shall not grow half the cotton and food that should be grown this year unless whites are extensively employed therein.

And why should they not be? If any planter finds negroes scarce or indolent, let him resolve to do without them and employ whites instead. We are confident that tens of thousands would gladly hire out to work by the month for fair wages and good treatment generally. They would probably refuse to work with blacks; and there is no need that they should. Let those planters who are tired of negro labor, or cannot rely on it, give white labor a fair trial. Let them advertise that they want it—that they will have no other—and they will be surprised at its abundance and efficiency. And he who gives white labor a fair chance and fair wages will soon find it as easily at the South as at the North.

Idaho.

From the World.

The message of Governor Lyon to the Legislature of Idaho contains some points of interest to Eastern people. During the past year it seems over seventeen millions dollars' worth of gold and silver has been produced in that Territory, and the yield is rapidly increasing. The following paragraphs from the message read like an extract from the "Arabian Nights:"—

> A bird's-eye view of the accumulating discoveries in our mineral resources reveals that we have no less than three thousand gold and silver-bearing quartz ledges, graded in their value as in their richness, and new discoveries and new locations are being made almost daily. The width of these lodes, or leads, varies from three to thirty feet, and they prospect from twenty to five hundred dollars per ton. Located usually where water-power and timber are in abundance, they offer the highest inducements to the enterprising capitalist, whose investment can rarely fail of being of the most remunerative character.
>
> Among the other useful ores which have been discovered within the last year, tin, cinnabar, copper, lead, and iron in many forms, are of the first value; yet platina, antimony, nickel, bismuth, iridium, and rhodium, simple, or compounded with other minerals, are found in various localities; but this is not all: beds of the best of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, with rock salt, sulphur, and gypsum (better known as the fertilizing plaster of commerce), while the most precious of gems, the diamond, has been discovered in our gulches, all give you a feeling foretaste of the admirable extent of Idaho's varied mineral wealth when the hand of man shall have unbosomed her hidden treasures. The wide extent of our auriferous placers, only a moiety of which have been well prospected, checkered as they are by auriferous quartz lodes and leads, are rivalled only by argentiferous mountain ledges, striated, laminated, and foliated with silver in chlorides sulphurets—arsenical, antimonial, and virgin. This presents a fabulous array of marvellous deposits, which will require the industry of ages to develop and exhaust.

In view of these facts and of the increasing production of the precious metals, Governor Lyon thinks that Congress ought to give them a mint and assay office in the Territory. Several will be needed if the above statements are correct.

The Governor also calls the attention of the Legislature to another important matter—the necessity for a railroad from Salt Lake to the Columbia river. He says:—

> After a careful series of soundings at low water, it has been found that the Snake or Shoshone river can be made navigable at a nominal expense, from Old's Ferry to Salmon Falls, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, thus making an important line in the chain of railroad communication from the north end of Great Salt Lake to Wallula via Grand Ronde Valley and Walla Walla, over the lowest pass in the Blue Mountains. With about one hundred miles of navigation on Great Salt Lake, we have less than four hundred miles of railroad to build to render a branch Pacific Railroad a success, whose entrepot will be Portland, and its terminus Great Salt Lake city. This route is some five hundred miles nearer China and Japan than the trunk route through Nevada and California, and by your endorsement of the state of facts in a proper way, by memorial, it cannot fail to attract favorably the attention of Congress, that we may have the same chartered rights and Government bounty to induce its construction that has been given to other measures of a similar character. Thus the Columbia river, the natural avenue of commerce, would attract the trade of the orient as well as the occident, and form the last grand link in this truly national highway. Oregon, as well as the Territories of Montana and Washington, will be largely the gainers by its progress and completion.

This road will be a necessity some time not far in the future, but the Pacific roads now under way are first in order.

The New Revenue Plan—Whisky and Sugar.

From the Herald.

While the general features of the recommendations in the report of the Revenue Commission are quite acceptable, there is one point which we think is open to some objection. For instance, the Commissioners propose to reduce the tax on distilled spirits from two dollars a gallon to one dollar, while they increase the tax on sugar half a cent a pound. Whisky is an article which the people can live without, but sugar is an indispensable commodity. Of all taxable articles which come within the category of luxuries, whisky is perhaps the one which should be made to bear the heaviest taxation, not merely in a commercial, but in a moral point of view. It is probable that the Commissioners have arrived at the conclusion that a larger revenue can be derived from this article by imposing a lighter tax upon it, inasmuch as there will be less temptation to fraud; and they certainly have a pretty good basis for the idea in the fact that the largest frauds committed upon the Government in the whole scale of internal revenue operations hitherto have been in the manufacture of whisky. The article can be produced at a very low figure by the manufacturers, and the increase in its value by the addition of a tax of two dollars a gallon leaves a tempting margin of profit for the dishonest manufacturer. Several seizures of whisky have been made, to the amount, in some cases, we believe, of over a million of dollars. This, of course, has been confiscated, and sold at auction, and bought up at greatly reduced rates, often by the original owner. In this way frauds have been committed with comparatively little loss to the perpetrators. It may be that the Commissioners looked at the matter in this light when they recommended a reduction in the duty.

However, we dare say that the whisky clause will be made the subject of extensive jobbing before the bill gets through Congress, and we hardly expect to see it come out in its present shape. There will, doubtless, be conflicting interests brought to bear upon it. Those who hold or have contracted for large stocks of whisky will manipulate to retain the present duty, and those who want to buy will advocate the reduction. It is said that when the present internal revenue law was before Congress, and the tax of two dollars a gallon was imposed on whisky, several large holders of the article formed a league to get the clause inserted exempting from duty the stock on hand. For this purpose they raised a fund of a million dollars, which was so efficiently used in Washington that the clause was got into the bill, and the adroit confederates made some five or six millions by the operation, realizing a clear profit of some eighty dollars a barrel upon the several thousand barrels which they had in store, and which they bought up with the security that their investment in Washington would result precisely as it did.

The proposition to reduce the tax on whisky, therefore, may be expected to lead to sundry jobs and speculations before the bill goes through Congress.

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JAY COOKE & CO.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

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JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

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BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 121 3m

5 20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

PATENT WIRE WORK,
FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice 10 2

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES AND CORAL GOODS.
A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and
FINE CORAL SETS,
To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
12 20 No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

RIGGS & BROTHER,
Chronometer,
Clock, and
Watchmakers,
No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,
Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.
N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smthlyrp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 30 1y Solid Silver-ware.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 111

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.
Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.
The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE
At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.
"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for *fifty-three hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s Safes.
(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."
A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall), Phila.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.
Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

ANOTHER TEST
OF
HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY
The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.
This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.
J. P. BARTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
11 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

JAPANESE TEA.
EXTRA FIN DU JAPON,
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED,
Put up originally for the French Market.
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS,
RETICULES,
And all styles of goods suitable for
Travellers and Excursionists.
A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER—ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.—The following additional evidence in this important trial was elicited yesterday afternoon:—

Benjamin Franklin, Chief Detective—I first went to Germantown on Saturday evening, but did not see the prisoner until Sunday morning, at the Station House, Germantown; asked what time he left home the previous Saturday morning; he said half-past six o'clock A. M, and came down Main street to Queen street, and waited at Queen street for one of the passenger cars, to see a driver, named "Sandy," that he was acquainted with; he wanted to go into town, and had no money; he wanted to ride into town; I asked what he was going to town for; he said to get some money; I asked who from; he said from a man named Harry; he did not know his last name that he had seen this Harry the previous Thursday, and he promised to let him have the money that morning; he was to meet him at Needle's Mills, and as the car did not come in he walked in down the Germantown road; he said he met Harry at 8 o'clock; he said he could not get the money, as Harry had not got it; he came up Girard avenue to Sixth street, and met a man named John Stall, who owed him fifty dollars; he asked for it, and Stall replied he had it, and might as well pay him then, which he did; he described the money; gave no receipt; he said he then passed up Girard avenue to Eighth street; got in one of the Eighth street cars and rode out to Germantown; got out of the car at School lane, and paid a bill at Vanderslice's store; he bought some groceries there, and then went home; he said he paid the nurse nine dollars, and subsequently paid money to the druggist, and one dollar and thirty cents to the grocer; his boot was then taken off his foot; there was some discoloration on the inside of the sole that looked like blood, and it was so stated to the prisoner; he said that might be, as he had stepped on a piece of beef as he had entered Vanderslice's store the evening previous; he then said it might have been a liver; that was about all that was said at that time, and Mr. Taggart took or went with the prisoner into another room.

Detective Officer Joshua Taggart, sworn—First saw the prisoner at the Germantown Station House; was at the interview described by Mr. Franklin; I went into another room with the prisoner, to get him away from the crowd, to talk to him alone; I said to him, "Chris., I want to have a talk with you about this money; the statement you have made in reference to this money is unfortunate for you, for I am satisfied it is not true; I am satisfied you have committed some crime to get it, and while we are wasting time in looking after this matter the real culprit who committed this murder may escape, and if that is the case I would like to know it now; tell me the truth; if you have committed any petty crime to get this money, or larceny, outside of this murder case, I won't use it against you;" I told him flat-footed that I did not believe his story about Harry and Stall.

The prisoner's counsel here objected to the witness giving prisoner's answer or statement, on the ground that an inducement had been held out to him to make it.

THE COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following statement shows the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at this port during the month of January, as compared with the same period in 1865:—

	1866. For.	1866. Coast.	1866. Total.	1865. For.	1865. Coast.	1865. Total.
Steamships	3	..	3	..	..	..
Ships	1	..	1	2	2	4
Barques	8	2	10	9	9	18
Brigs	6	3	9	6	11	17
Schooners	4	107	111	3	102	105
Sloops	..	99	99	..	21	21
Steamers	..	62	62	..	18	18
Barges	..	80	80	..	8	8
Boats	..	33	33	..	23	23
Total	22	386	408	20	194	214

It will be seen by the above that 194 more vessels arrived last month than in January, 1865, notwithstanding the fact that the Delaware has been more or less obstructed with ice during almost the entire month.

DISTILLERS' BONDS.—A special order from Commissioner Rollins has just been received by the Collectors of Internal Revenue, to the following effect:—The minimum penal sum in distillers' bonds should be double the amount of duties upon the monthly production of the distillery. The Collector should at once examine the bond of each distiller in his district, and if the penal sum does not conform to the rule, he should require a new bond. No bond should be approved unless the sureties make oath that they have no interest in the distillery, and that they are worth the amount qualified to, above their debts. A new bond is requisite whenever there is reason to believe that the sureties have acquired an interest or are unable to respond to the amount justified. When a distiller relative to whom strong suspicion is entertained, applies for license, the Collector will see that the penal sum is of ample amount and the sureties able to respond in damages.

TRUSTY BURGLARS.—About ten days ago the residence of Mrs. M. H. Stephens, on Rittenhouse street, near Green, was broken into and robbed of clothing and other valuables. The thieves effected an entrance through a cellar window, and finding the door at the head of the cellar stairs bolted, they bored through the panel and shoved back the bolt. Officer Kendig arrested four colored men, named Henry Trusty, Samuel Bass, Samuel H. Lane, and Edward W. Clarion, on the charge of committing the burglary. Christiana Trusty and Sarah Cole were arrested on the charge of receiving the goods. Yesterday they had a hearing at the Central Station, when the prisoners were held for trial. Most of the stolen goods were recovered at the house of Trusty.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The tournament for the championship of Pennsylvania and the golden cue resigned by Victor Estephe, of this city, commenced yesterday afternoon, and will continue for five days. The names of the contestants are Robert T. Ryall, James Palmer, Edward J. Plunkett, John B. Bruce, and Henry W. Hughes. The exercises were opened by an appropriate address by Colonel Fitzgerald, after which a very interesting game of two hundred points, carom, was played by Mr. Michael Phelan, of New York, and Mr. Pierre Carme. The evening performance opened with a match game of five-hundred point carom, between Messrs. James Palmer and Edward J. Plunkett. Referee, Mr. Robert T. Ryall. Mr. Plunkett won the game by 38 points, his average being 15½.

EQUAL-RIGHTS LEAGUE.—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Pennsylvania State Equal-rights League, held at their office on Tuesday evening, William Nesbit, of Altoona, Professor George B. Vashon, of Pittsburg, and Joseph C. Bustill, of Philadelphia, were appointed to present the claims of the colored people of this State at Washington. These gentlemen represent a powerful organization which is rapidly combining the entire colored people of this State for usefulness, and for the purpose of giving to the Union cause an effective support.

IN SERVICE.—The Fairmount and Good Will Steam Engine Companies went into service at 12 o'clock last night, the term of suspension having expired at that hour. Each company held a meeting last evening, with a view of altering their routes to and from fires, to prevent any further collisions.

ARRIVAL OF A REGIMENT.—The 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, numbering 1400 men, under Colonel Strawbridge, arrived yesterday afternoon. They proceeded to Camp Cadwalader in the evening, where they will be paid off and discharged.

WATCH STOLEN.—Two men were before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a watch belonging to John W. Sullivan. The watch was taken from Mr. Sullivan while in the street. The accused were held for a further hearing.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Charles H. Beachell, twenty-five years of age, said to have been a student in the office of David Paul Brown, Esq., was found dead in his room at the Allegheny House, Market street, above Eighth, yesterday, and under circumstances which induced the belief that he had committed suicide. On a stand near the bed were two bottles labelled chloroform, with which it was supposed life had been destroyed.

NEW LUTHERAN CHURCHES.—Two new English Lutheran Church enterprises have been started in this city since the commencement of the new year—one in the building of the northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, of which Dr. Theophilus Stork has charge, and the other in the building at the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Oxford streets, which is not yet in charge of any particular pastor.

M. E. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The next Annual Conference of the M. E. Church will be held in Philadelphia. At a meeting of preachers, the Rev. Messrs. D. W. Bartine, G. D. Carrow, W. C. Robinson, S. W. Thomas, J. E. Smith, T. A. Fernley, A. Longacre, A. Wallace, and A. Cookman were appointed a committee to provide homes for preachers during the Conference.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of the young woman who was drowned on Tuesday afternoon in the Schuylkill. A party of five, of which the deceased was one, attempted to walk across the Schuylkill, and all of them were precipitated into the water. The name of the lady who lost her life was Anna Swingle. She was unmarried.

DETECTIVES ATTACKED.—Last night United States Detectives Godwin and Wareham were attacked at Paul's Casino, Chesnut street, above Sixth, by two men named James Reilly and John Cahill. Police Sergeant Crout, accompanied by Officers Finley, Hess, and Smith, came to the rescue, and after some difficulty arrested both the assailants.

A BAD FALL.—William Gallagher, aged 45, a resident of Lower Darby, while engaged in driving some pigs, yesterday afternoon, fell from Market street bridge, and suffered a compound fracture of one of his legs.

U. S. STEAMER "SOUTH CAROLINA."—The United States steamer *South Carolina* is receiving a cargo of supplies at the Navy Yard, for the various vessels in the South Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons. She leaves to-day.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Abuses that Should be Abolished—The Faculty System—Its Cause and Remedy, Etc. Etc.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Now that the war is ended, we can in a measure turn our attention from national to local interests. As education is that which moulds and shapes the habits and manners, the tastes and aspirations of a people—as it underlies the morality, the industry, and the patriotism of a nation—as it gives character its force, business its dignity, commerce its impetus, and the home circle its beauty and happiness—it well becomes us to examine whether our school system meets the exigencies of the times and the demands of the nation—whether our schools are superintended in such a manner, and instruction imparted in such a form, as shall imbue the youthful mind with ideas and principles which will be of utility to themselves and others. Our public schools have achieved much. They have sent forth to the pulpit, to the bar, to the sick bed, to the store, and to the workshop, men who are ornaments to their profession or occupation. They have polished the diamond that lay concealed in poverty's home. They have made young ladies good teachers for our schools and good wives for our men. Those achievements are not, however, in consequence, but in spite of our system of controlling and directing our schools. Our manner of selecting School Directors and Controllers by public election, has been and is increasingly fraught with detriment to the cause of education.

Our School Directors generally seek the office to gratify an empty ambition. The truly intelligent have in various instances refused the office, not because they took no interest in our educational institutions and facilities, but because they objected to identification with men generally devoid of intelligence and refinement. The Directors are, for the most part, if not ignorant, at least superficial men. That there are a few who have well-informed minds, with an ability to reduce to practice what theoretical knowledge they have, we are free to concede, and just as free to regret that their worth and influence are lost from a want of cooperation. The decided majority of Directors are men like one of whom we heard some days since, who, when asked by the principal if the children could go home, in consequence of the intensely cold room, said:—"Well, it's right inclement, but it will soon *moderate*;" or, like another, who, when shown some of the pupils' writing, said:—"Yes, *them* children *writes* very good, *considerin*." They are men who can walk into the school-room with hats on, and address the teachers in charge as Kate, Sallie, or Jane, minus the Miss. They are, in some cases, men who can walk from the beer saloon to the class-room. Men who often talk faster than they think, who can tell a vulgar joke well, blow the trumpet of their own praise louder than any one else, and make braggadocia promises of what they will do if once in office. Through considerable wire-pulling they ingratiate themselves in the esteem of a few demagogue-politicians, and thus receive the nomination of the party. The election pending, promises are made to various parties that they, or their relatives, shall have positions in this or that school as teachers, and the drinking-houses in the section are visited, where bad gin buys many a vote. The intelligent people in the section, or ward, ignorant of the talents and character of the candidates, imagine all is right that is sanctioned by their party, and, therefore, vote according to their political predilections. The teachers in charge, who are most competent to judge as to the merit of Directors, are compelled, in view of the forfeiture of their position, to be silent. Theirs is a dubious position, not knowing whom it is safe to recommend for the interests of the school and the safety of their positions. To involve themselves in no difficulty or loss, there are some teachers who deny themselves the right of suffrage. But just the very men who have resorted to the most grovelling influences, and who were most indefatigable in collecting and buying up votes, are elected, and become our public schools' superintendents.

It is a blot upon the fair name of our city and a disgrace to our public school system, that men devoid of principle, perceptibly ignorant, and immoral in character, should be placed at the head of and associate with ladies whose talents are good, manners polite, and hearts pious. Something should be done at once to raise the standard of school directors and controllers, otherwise we will soon have a corps of teachers whose character and abilities will be on the same level. They should be appointed by the Mayor, regardless of political preference. The Legislature or our Councils could invest him with such power. It would be unnecessary to retain the same number we now have. A smaller number, but embracing more intelligence and system, would answer a better purpose. This suggestion may have its objections, yet the fact remains, that the superintendence of public schools should be improved. The fact still remains, that men who direct and control our schools should give satisfactory evidence that they have abilities to discriminate between what is thorough and superficial instruction in a teacher. They should be men who feel their responsibility, and not their authority. They should fully comprehend the nature and objects of education, and therefore only adopt such systems of instruction, and only recommend such discipline in the school-room, as they honestly think will promote education in general, and the special interests of the school which they superintend in particular. They should be men imbued not merely with an affability of manner and a polite address, but should have a high sense, apart from sectarianism, of what is right and wrong and should have the consistency of character, and the courage which a sense of right begets, to speak to teachers of what their duties are, and what in turn is required of the pupils. Should teachers not exhibit the success anticipated, they should examine all the obstacles in the way, before expressing the least shadow of suspicion that duty was avoided or neglected. A single failure should not be made the cause for immediate suspicion, for the best talent has failed in its first effort. Should failure be repeated until the interests of the school would demand a change, it should be done with a dignity and earnestness which indicates that no personal interests were consulted, no personal resentment gratified, and that no third party had interests at stake. A successor should be chosen out of the various applicants, whose merit and circumstances alone should be considered, and no political influences or ties of nature should have weight. The new vocation which the person just appointed enters upon should be freed from every available embarrassment, and made pleasant as early as practicable, to allow the free exercise of energy. The Directors should encourage a warm feeling and unanimity of purpose among the various teachers of the different departments.

The difficulties between the Grammar and High Schools, which the teachers from both deplore and labor hard to prevent, have doubtless their source in the miserable Boards of Directors and Controllers. To shield our Central High School from assault, like that which it has recently received in our Council Chamber, there must be men appointed who have the strength of intellect and the force of character to blend and unite the efforts of the various departments—teachers and pupils to reach one high object. As long as discordant interests are tolerated among Directors and Controllers, so long will discordant elements alienate subordinate from co-ordinate schools—so long will petty bickerings and bitter animosities exist to make the life of teachers disagreeable. That there may be a change or improvement soon made, is the ardent wish of

AN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—
Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
It will be repeated THIS EVENING.
Mr. T. F. GLENNEY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSIE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
Messrs. F. Mordaunt, G. H. Clarke, Walter Lennox, B. Young, J. T. Ward, Miss Lizzie Cooper, and Mrs. Mordaunt will also appear.
The performance will conclude with the new London Farce,
MY WIFE'S MAID,
MY WIFE'S MAID,
MY WIFE'S MAID,
with Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. J. T. Ward, and Miss Annie Ward in the cast.
Doors open at 6·45. Performance commences at 7·45.
ADMISSIONS—25 cents, 50 cents and $1.
THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO FRANK BROWER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 3,
EIGHTY-SEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
EIGHTY-SEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Admission to Matinees, 30 cts. to all parts of the House, Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1·15. Performance to begin at 2.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FULL AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
LAST WEEK OF MISS HOSMER.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 1,
THE STRANGER.
THE STRANGER.
Mrs. Haller..........Miss JEAN HOSMER
The Stranger..........E. L. Tilton
Mr. Solomon..........Mr. F. Mackay
Peter..........Stuart Robson
After which,
TURN HIM OUT.
Nobbs..........Stuart Robson
Roselent..........Owen Marlowe
Susan..........Mrs. C. Henri
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MISS HOSMER.
ONLY PERFORMANCE OF "ION."
MONDAY, February 5, EMMA WALLER.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
JOHN S. CLARKE EVERY NIGHT.
THURSDAY, EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY.
The great farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
The successful Domestic Drama, from Dickens, of
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
The spectacular Romance of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
And the one act Comedy of
THE PRACTICAL MAN.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Oliver Goldsmith's Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
J. S. CLARKE as Tony Lumpkins.
First time of Planche's Comic Drama of
And the farce of THE PRACTICAL MAN.
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.
Jack Sheppard..........Mr. J. S. CLARKE

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF W. F. WALLETT,
The Queen's Jester, Shakespearian Fool, and Citizen Clown, who will perform
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Also, the brilliant Artist,
MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA.
Last week of THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Comic Pantomime THE FRENCH SCHOOLMASTER.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SÆNGERBUND'S
GRAND CARNIVAL AND ANNUAL MASK BALL
will take place
MONDAY, February 5, 1866.
MANAGERS:
Colonel Robert L. Orr, No. 631 Chesnut street.
Joseph D. Ellis, No. 325 N. Third street.
Colonel William Moore, No. 648 N. Fourth street.
Walker & Co., S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.
Fr Fleishmann, No. 502 Arch street.
Fr. Schuenemann Pat, No. 611 N. Seventh street.
W. Fischer, No. 617 N. Fourth street.
L. Meyer, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets.
W. Eisenlohr, No. 137 S. Tenth street.
F. & L. Ladner, North Military Hall.
Ig. Thotler, No. 202 N. Fourth street.
Chr. Mack, No. 212 S. Broad street.
Joseph Steppacher, No. 511 Chesnut street.
Ch. Greiner, Sængerbund Hall, Nos. 411 and 413 Callowhill street.
The Managers have much pleasure in announcing this Great Festival of the season. They offer to their patrons per est gratification of all their senses in
GREAT PROCESSIONS,
FESTIVE SONGS,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES, Etc. Etc.
Two Grand Orchestras, supplied by Birgfeld, will perform alternately, Dance and Promenade Music.
Tickets $3, admitting one gentleman and two ladies; additional ladies $1 each.
For full particulars, see circulars attached to each Ticket. 1 27 7t THE COMMITTEE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL HOP
OF
LA COTERIE BLANCHE
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
February 7, 1866.

The Secretary, WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, will be at No. 630 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., where those desiring to subscribe can do so—subject to the approval of the Association.

Persons having tickets, and wishing transfers made, must notify the Secretary, so that action can be taken thereon previous to February 3. 1 27 10t

AMUSEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
SECOND WEEK. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 7¾.
Matinee admittance, 35 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 29 C. G. CHASE, Business Agent.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
AT THE OPENING OF THE
NEW ORGAN,
IN UNION M. E. CHURCH,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 1st.
Some of the best talent has been engaged for the occasion.
Tickets 50 cents, at the Methodist Book Store, No. 56 N. Fourth and at the door. 1 27 stuwth 4t*

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AND GOVERNMENT HORSES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 23, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain A. M. Cumming, A. Q. M., at the Canton Warehouse, Fell's Point, Baltimore, Md., on FRIDAY, February 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Unserviceable Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—
Adzes,
Anchors,
Andirons,
Augers,
Axes, Broad,
Balls and Chains,
Barrels,
Bars, Grate,
Bedsteads,
Benches,
Bevels,
Bits, Bridle,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Blankets,
Blocks, Tackle,
Boilers, assorted,
Brace and Bits,
Bridles, Riding,
Brushes, Horse,
Caps, assorted,
Carpenters' Tools,
Casks, Water,
Candlesticks,
Collars, Horse,
Cups, Tin,
Curry Combs,
Desks, Office and Field,
Dividers,
Fenders,
Files,
Forges,
Forks, Stable,
Furnace,
Gauges,
Girths,
Grates,
Grindstones,
Halyards,
Handcuffs,
Harness, amb. and wag.,
Hatchets,
Hay Press,
Hoisting Apparatus,
Hods, Coal,
Hose,
Iron,
Nails, H. S.,
Ovens.
Paulins,
Pillows,
Planes,
Pokers,
Presses, Letter,
Punches,
Rakes,
Roofing, Felt,
Saddles,
Saddlers' Tools,
Screws, Bench,
Screw-drivers,
Spades and Handles,
Squares,
Tables,
Wheelbarrows,
Window Blinds,
Wood Horses,
Zinc, etc. etc.
Kettles, Tea,
Ladders,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels, Spirit,
Mallets,
Mattresses,
Mortars and Pestles,
Cars,
Pans, assorted,
Picks,
Pins, Picket,
Plates,
Pots, Coffee,
Pumps, assorted,
Quilts,
Rasps,
Rope,
Saddle Bags,
Saws, assorted,
Scythes,
Shovels,
Spittoons,
Stoves and Pipe,
Wagon Covers,
Whips,
Wire,
Wrenches.
And on SATURDAY, February 3, 1866, at Camp Newport, Baltimore, Md., 60 (more or less) Good Serviceable Horses,
Ambulances,
Halters,
Wagons, army & spring,
Drays,
Harness.
Particular attention is invited to the superior quality of these Horses, Ambulances, and Wagons, which are much better than any heretofore offered for sale.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
G. W. BRADLEY,
1 26 6t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dept.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.
Sale of about one thousand (1000) tons of Navy SHOT and SHELL at the Forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1000) tons, more or less, of SHOT and SHELL thrown into the Forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.
Terms cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 27 16t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 26, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, at noon of the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., *by sample*, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of NAVY POWDERS.
Term cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine at Ellis Island, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
1 29 9t H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES, ETC. ETC.
Much of this Harness is new, all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.
GREAT BARGAINS.
PERKIN & CO.,
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT Street.

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
—
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,158 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
800 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 12 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866, the following described Rolling Stock, viz.:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit if desired, of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of—
Chairs,
Desks,
Tables,
24 four horse Wagons,
68 two-horse Wagons,
85 Carts,
2 Hearses,
4 Spring Wagons,
3 Ambulances,
Wagon Bodies,
Wagon Wheels,
Chains,
Blankets,
Bridles,
Gum Buckets,
Horse Collars,
Wagon Covers,
Horse Covers,
282 sets Mule Harness,
38 sets Horse Harness,
207 sets Ambulance Harness,
285 Saddles,
Whips,
Portable Forges,
Chisels,
Planes,
Hammers,
Axes,
Vises,
Hose Carriages,
Hoes,
Shovels,
Spades,
Kettles,
Mattocks,
Bake Ovens,
Brooms,
Tubs,
927 lbs. Castings,
12,476 lbs. Scrap Iron,
3620 lbs. Cast Iron,
22,697 lbs. Wire Iron,
762 lbs. Rope, etc.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 25 11t Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable
NAVY POWDERS,
at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—
502,260 pounds, serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,618 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.
534,403
As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.
H. A. WISE,
1 22 mwst 3 14 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, *by sample*, five thousand barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 24 wfmt 2 14 Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—
LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.
200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;
520 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1 000 Scarificators;
12 000 Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1 500 Trusses, single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5 000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic Etc., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets Etc. Etc. Etc.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and sounds.

AT SAME PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, February 14.
WILL BE SOLD, A STOCK OF NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 copies Gray's Anatomy;
50 do Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250 do Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, etc.;
50 do Dalton's Physiology;
50 do Virchow's Pathology;
130 do Surgery—Gross, Erichson, Ferguson, etc.;
400 do U. S. Dispensatory;
60 do Beck's Jurisprudence;
50 do Parrish's Pharmacy;
40 do Therapeutics, Wood, and Stille;
300 do Minor Surgery;
575 do Surgical Anatomy;
70 do Chemistry, Fownes;
20 do Webster's Dictionary, etc. etc. etc.;
650 Blank Books, 4 quires Cap ½ bound;
1000 do do small quarto;
525 do do fine, whole bound;
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter, and note;
70 do Writing Paper, assorted;
1000 Inkstands, various patterns;
200,000 Envelopes, assorted;
5000 Blank Books, miscellaneous;
800 Portfolios;
Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc., etc., etc.
Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.
The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers,
1 24 15t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
400 Field, Siege, and Sea Coast Cannon; wrought and cast-iron, smooth-bore and Rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 Cast Iron Guns unfinished.
36 Mortars—Cast Iron—12-pounder, 24-pounder, 8-inch, and 10-inch.
28 826 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Grape and Canister for smooth-bore and Rifle Guns of Calibres varying from 10-pounder to 10-inch.
432 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's," and "North's"—new and repaired.
340 Muskets and Rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 Smooth-bore Pistols—Calibre 54, new.
192 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's," and "Starr's."
27 Rifles—"Henry's" and Spencer's."
1582 Muskets and Rifles—United States and Foreign manufacture of various calibres.
525 Revolvers—"Colt's," "Remington's," and "Lefaucheux." Calibres 44 and 36.
1072 Sabres and Swords.
6,444,000 Rounds of Ball Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets, Rifles, and Pistols.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements and Horse Equipments.
A lot of Rope, Paulins, Buckets, Rings, etc., together with a large quantity of Smiths' and Carpenters' Tools.
Samples of Small Arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency,
No. 45 WORTH Street,
New York City.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy Ordnance; and all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms of sale—Cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ordnance and Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A.,
1 17 t 27 Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BEDDING, ETC., IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET Street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed.
15,000 Hair Pillows.
47,000 Bed Ticks.
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles.
20,000 Mosquito Bars.
51,000 Pillow Cases.
45,000 Pillow Ticks.
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 Shirts.
40,000 Drawers.
25,000 Dressing Gowns.
19,000 Socks.
10,000 Slippers.
10,000 Night-caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 Roller-towels, crash.
1,000 Napkins.
2,000 yards Red Flannel.
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth.
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets.
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows.
1,000 Canvas Hammocks.
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases.
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, etc.
A small portion of the foregoing articles are second hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
1 15 18t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, Fifth and E streets, in this city, on
THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 A. M.,
a considerable quantity of Serviceable and Damaged Hospital Property, embracing
Sheets,
Bed sacks,
Hair Pillows,
Counterpanes,
Mosquito Bars,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Gowns, Etc. Etc.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Purchasers will be required to remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
2 1 6t Surgeon and Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Major Benjamin Burton, A. Q. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, February 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following named Government vessels, viz.:—
Barge MIDDLESEX.
Barge FINANCIER.
Barge JURA.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 17t Depot of Washington.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

The Passage of the Constitutional Amendment—The Prospect of Its Adoption.

THE action of the House of Representatives, yesterday, in adopting the constitutional Amendment by a nearly three-fourths vote, is nothing more than the fulfilment of a forgone conclusion, the official declaration of the sentiments of that body, expressed months since, by their appointment of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. But that it was anticipated does not diminish the satisfaction with which we hail the result. It was a glorious triumph in favor of Northern and Southern suffrage—equality, a ratification o the destruction of that wall of caste which has enabled the planter to wield an influence as far superior to that of the Northern mechanic as is that exercised by the Bhuddist dervises over the ignorant worshippers of Juggernaut. It is an official announcement that the day has arrived when one vote in one State is equal and not more powerful than one vote in another. It is the utterance of the fiat that the time is past when human beings not allowed to vote are to be entitled to representation? that property, in fact, shall be treated as population, yet at the same time viewed as cattle by those who wield the political thunderbolts forged by those whom contemn.

The effect of the Constitutional Amendment, should it be ratified by the requisite number of States, will be to increase the power of the North, or rather to decrease the power of the South, in the popular branch of our National Legislature. This, good will be accomplished, not by any elevation of the rights of the residents of the free States, but by the reduction to an equality of those who have heretofore been upheld by an unjust and iniquitous system of apportionment. The ratio of representation will hereafter be made to rest on the number of qualified voters, and not on the size of the resident population. Some three weeks since we advocated the amendment, although it was then as a motion of General SCHENCK. In an article on the subject we quoted some figures, which will probably explain the result of the amendment, as well as any words we could use:—

"Formerly it would have taken 200,000 blacks to secure one representative, while now 127,000 are entitled to one, although not one vote can be cast by the whole number who are represented. According to the census of 1860 the Southern States were entitled to eighty-four members of Congress. These eighty four members represented about eight million whites, and three-fifths of four millions of slaves, or two million four hundred thousand slaves. Now the white population would have been entitled to sixty-seven members, the remaining seventeen being secured under the constitutional law. At the present time, in place of 2,400,000 blacks being counted, there will be 4,000,000 who will be represented by thirty members in the lower House, or they will thus gain thirteen more members. In fact, the North, in a flush of gratitude, has forced upon the South thirteen more members of Congress, as a reward of their Rebellion. The fruit of their treason is this acquisition of power, and, should they be readmitted, we would have ninety-seven Southern to one hundred and forty two Northern representatives, or a population numbering but 8,000,000 whites has nearly as much power as one including 22,000,000."

Should the amendment be adopted, thi gross injustice would be at once remedied and only by the extension of the right of suffrage to the black would the additional representation be secured. Of the prospects of its ratification we must speak most favorably That it will pass the Senate cannot be doubted, because the assent given by the Senate portion of the Reconstruction Committee will undoubtedly secure the concurrence of that body. In a recent conversation the President signified his favorable consideration of the scheme, and its submission to the Legislatures of the various States will be the result. That it will be opposed by all the South is not an open question. It is an act to increase Northern influence, to do away with Southern superiority, and it would be an act of the wildest folly for any Northern State to refuse to remedy an injustice which has been practised for nearly a century. There are but twelve Southern States proper, of which Kentucky and Tennessee will probably ratify. The vote would thus stand—Ayes, 27; nays, 10. The force of advancement would soon secure the assent of one more, and the amendment would become part and portion of the supreme law of the land.

Having thus given our warm support to the representation amendment, we here favor the last infringement on our Magna Charter, to to which we will yield advocacy. It is, indeed, too true, as President JOHNSON says, that "the motions to innovate the Constitution are becoming as numerous as resolutions at a town meeting." At the time of the adoption of the instrument every possible interest which might then exist was examined, and provided for. But, that the framers did not consider the work immaculate was shown by the provisions they made for its future amendment. The world has moved on in the eight decades since that document was framed New issues have arisen, and have been provided for. As these new issues arise we will in the future advocate such infringements as may be demanded by necessity. There is none at present existing that has not been remedied, and hence we shall constantly oppose any trivial motion made by men who desire to associate their names with the moving of an amendment to the Constitution. To create an issue where none exists is worse than inexcusable; and hence, having adopted all the necessary reforms, we shall oppose any puerile endeavors to secure an improvement in the work of HAMILTON, MADISON, and JEFFERSON, even if made by a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Retired Lists.

THE people of the United States have always been ready and willing to assist those who have done public duty, and especially those who have spent their lives in the service of the country. The remaining heroes of our first great struggle, which resulted in our independence, are watched over with peculiar care; and very soon the last of our original defenders will have passed from human sight, and entered upon the mysteries of that unknown land where brave deeds will be amply rewarded. The second conflict in which it was our lot to take a part, thanks to the daring bravery of our seamen and soldiers, resulted in our favor; and their names are enrolled in the archives of the nation, and receive yearly a pecuniary compensation for their valor and patriotism. The participants in the Mexican war, which in the light of the present day seems like a brilliant skirmish, are tenderly cared for, and, so far as may be, have all their wants supplied. The great war through which we have recently passed, has given us an increased number of persons maimed and mutilated, who are the proper objects of governmental aid and assistance; and the authorities have already provided for their wants This is proper. They have all in their day and generation acted a noble part in our national history, and the miserable pittance which they receive is not to be considered in the light of a charity, but rather as the simple payment of a debt, the liquidation of which has been too long deferred.

But while we are properly attending to the wants of those who have braved the dangers of the battle-field, we should not forget the claims of those who have spent their lives in the civil service of the Government, and have grown grey-headed and wrinkled in the discharge of their public duties. There are many persons who have faithfully labored in subordinate positions, whose ability and worth have never been properly appreciated or rewarded. They have been content to act their part modestly, and while they may have desired that promotion might follow honest effort, they have never urged their claims with that persistency which is generally successful when the persons concerned are persevering in their efforts.

For such men as these there should be some provision made. After years of ill-paid labor they should not be turned out like superannuated horses to die, neither should they be required to seek some eleemosynary establishment to drag out a miserable existence in their old age, thus concluding a life of honor by a death which must seem to them a disgrace. A retired list for clerks who have a fair record, and are only incompetent on account of age or infirmity, is an institution that would do honor to our country and age. Persons who are familiar with the labor involved in a clerkship in any of the departments at Washington city will bear us witness that it is no sinecure. At best, it is a treadmill life, and the salary attached is seldom a fair equivalent for the labor performed. To do the work required, it is necessary to secure active and intelligent men; otherwise we may suffer great loss. The same amount of industry and capacity used in any branch of private business would bring more remunerative receipts. But we could not well afford to lower the standard of capacity among our department clerks. Their ability is matter of extreme importance to every citizen; and when an attache of Government is obtained whose integrity is undoubted, it is the part of wisdom to retain him. But it is hard to use up the vital powers of any one and then discharge them on account of unfitness for duty

This system has been inaugurated in Europe, and it is one of the few things that republican America might profitably copy. A retired list for superannuated clerks might be so constructed as not to be obtrusively a charity—exactly similar to those now in existence for the benefit of our army and navy veterans. There are many persons connected with the various bureaus of Washington who have day after day performed an amount of work that would astonish most people, and yet have never been able to lay by anything with which to meet the requirements of old age and inability to labor. It is the duty of the Government to provide for such, and we hope that measures of a character looking to this object will be taken at the present session of Congress.

IF MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, commander of the District of South Carolina, will cease to issue orders in future, and let his reputation rest upon the one we published yesterday, he would go down to posterity with an enviable fame. The twenty-three sections into which it is divided, are twenty-three provisions for the protection of the helpless from the rapacious cruelty of their former superiors. The condition of society in the Palmetto State is revealed by the necessity which demands such a large number of restrictions in order to protect the freedmen from the cruelty and oppression of Southern planters. When it is necessary in order to save a negro from being turned forth upon the world without food or shelter, even if he endeavors to work, and because his offense is that of being a freedmen, we are happy to see that violence will be checked by military force. The wall of caste in the eyes of the law has been broken down, and all men must hereafter be dealt equally with by those whose names declare them to be the ministers of justice. The order of General SICKLES is the right thing at the right time, and will meet the approval of every lover of equal guardianship, by the law, of the interests of the rich or poor, the weak or the powerful.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD RAILROAD CO.—The sale of this railroad. advertised in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH to take place on February 12, 1866, at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, by M. Thomas, auctioneer, has, we learn, been postponed. Should no arrangement be made between the stockholders and bondholders, we presume the road will yet have to be sold.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Germantown Murder—Trial of Christian Berger.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The Commonwealth vs. Christian Berger. The trial of this case was resumed this morning. The Commonwealth continued the examination of its witnesses.

Dr. Lewis, sworn—I am a surgeon; made an examination of the blood on the razor blade given to me by the detective; the examination was microscopic exclusively; the quantity of blood was too small to make a chemical analysis; the examination proves that the matter on the razor is blood; the evidence that it is blood is that blood corpuscles, or blood cells, are present in it.

It contains shreds of fibrine of the blood; that on boiling a solution of it, it precipitates albumen, and on applying heat to the razor blade the material dries and scales off. The next conclusion is that the blood was in a fluid condition when it got on the blade, the evidence of which is that it adhered to certain parts of the blade, and flowed and dried in uniform waved lines. The next conclusion is that the coagulation of the blood took place on the blade; I judge from the form of the coagulum and the fibrine with the blood cells.

The next is that the blood flowed from a living vessel or speedily after the death of the body. The evidence of this is that the blood had coagulated and contains fibrine. Fibrine is what causes blood to coagulate. That the blood corpuscles compare in every respect with those of human blood.

This is inferred from a microscopic examination of the size and form of the corpuscles, flattened discs or spheres. The distinction between human blood and the blood of some animals is not very marked. From the result of my examination, I can state that the characteristics of the blood are more nearly those of human blood than any blood I know of.

The evidence for the Commonwealth here closed.

The District Attorney stated that, in order to prevent any misunderstanding hereafter, he would recapitulate the various articles he had offered in evidence, viz.:—The deed, the spoons, the boot, and the razor. The boot had not, perhaps, been formally offered, though it had been proved and had been shown and referred to. He would formally offer it in evidence now.

The defense was opened by John R. Dos Passos, Esq., in a very eloquent and able speech, in which, after referring in general terms to the lamentable condition of the man charged with the murder, and also to the humble station in life but excellent character of the prisoner's family, and of himself before the commission of this crime. He referred to the failure of the Commonwealth to show that the prisoner had been in the house of Miss Watt on the day of the murder, or in fact ever. He said the defense would be allowed to show that the motive for the perpetration of the crime, as alleged by the Commonwealth, viz., money, did not exist, as the prisoner had been in the possession but a short time previous of considerable sums.

He also contended, and read from authorities to show that the admissions or confessions of a party charged with crime were not to be relied upon, and that the policy of the law was to treat them with suspicion. The defendant would be further able to show by a reputable witness that in passing the house of Miss Watt on the morning of January 6, at ten minutes before 7 o'clock, he saw a man dressed in military clothing standing on the steps of the house. This man the witness would describe as a man about forty years old and entirely unlike the prisoner.

Good character would likewise be shown.

Mrs. Anna Berger, sworn—Am the mother of Christian Berger, who is twenty years old, and was born in Germany; he has been in the city nineteen years; he has also been quiet, steady, and industrious; before he was married he lived with us; he boarded with us a month since he was married; it was about two months before this occurrence; his family resided at Germantown; gave him money from time to time; first, about two months after his marriage, gave him $50; the next time I gave him $45 in silver, a short time after he got the $50; about a month, I suppose; he afterwards, before he moved from Frankford to Germantown, got $30 more; afterwards he got $20, say about two or three weeks after; then he got $5; between the time of his wife's confinement and his arrest he got $1; he often complained, recently, of pains in the head, and was under medical treatment; his face and back were full of scrofulous sores; he acted sometimes queer; he would go about the house with a pistol, sometimes pointing it at me and others. Never attempted to do me any injury with it; sometimes for some days he would look troubled and worried; he often would tease me and tickle me, trying to anger me; at other times he was quiet; when not affected in this way was amiable and quiet and a good son; was very fond of animals; fond of pets.

John Berger, sworn—Am the father of the prisoner; reside in Richmond; saw him last before the murder on the 2d of January; I have two razors; have them with me (produced); the razor produced at the Coroner's inquest was shown to me; these are my razors, the only two I have; I have had one nine or ten years; I bought it from a peddler; I bought the other of Martin Brayner; I had no other razor except these two; my son when he lived with me was quiet; I have noticed the sores on his face and back; sometimes under medical treatment; he was always a good son, industrious and obedient.

Cross-examined—Came to the country in 1847; Christian was nine or ten months old when I brought him over; he took all his things away with him after he was married, I think.

Re-direct—When he moved from Frankford to Germantown he lived with an old lady, a relative of his wife; don't think he paid any rent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the designated Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been instructed to discontinue, on and after the 1st of February next ensuing, receiving deposits for Temporary Loan at six per cent. interest.

They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money, on and after that date, at five per cent. interest, payable on ten days' notice after thirty days from date of deposit.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
2 1 3t SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WIRT PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA, Office No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1866.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wirt Petroleum Company of West Virginia will be held at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, February 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., to ratify a sale of the property of the Company, and to pass a resolution to discontinue the business of the corporation

By order of the Board of Directors.
2 1 th 2t NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States
COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, etc., struck off by thousands at
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GAME.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME hereby give notice to all persons, and particularly to Hotel and Restaurant Keepers and Dealers in Game, that the law will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st day of February, 1866. Any information of a violation of the law reported to our Solicitor. WARDALE G. McALLISTER, No 304 WALNUT street, will be promptly attended to.

H. B TATHAM, President,
No. 608 S. WHARVES.
JAMES B CHANDLER, Secretary,
2 1 thstu 2w No. 306 CHESNUT Street

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
February 1, 1866.

The mail for HAVANA, per steamer "STARS AND STRIPES," will be closed at this office on FRIDAY EVENING, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock.

2 1 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
February 1 1866.

The mail for SAVANNAH, Georgia, per steamship "CUMBRIA," will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 3d inst., at 11 o'clock

2 1 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,
JANUARY 20 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved. That a further instalment of Five Dollars per share on each share of the capital stock of the Company be called in, payable on or before February 6, 1866.

Instalments are payable at this office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
1 23 tuths6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UPPER ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Upper Island Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 425 CHESNUT street Philadelphia, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February next, 1866 at 12 o'clock, noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A. C. CATTELL,
WILLIAM GETTY,
A. R. CHAMBERS, Directors.
M. R. STROUD,
1 31 wths6t ALFRED MARTIEN.

OFFICE OF THE WALNUT ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Walnut Island Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company. No 425 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 13th of February next, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock of the Company to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

A. C. CATTELL,
WILLIAM GETTY,
JOHN GARRETT, Directors.
M R STROUD,
1 31 2 1 7 8 12 WM. M. BARLOW,

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH,
1 30 25t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.

1 26 t 2 13 A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (clear of taxes) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February, 1866, at the Company's Office, No 224 South DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions paid in scrip

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, January 20. 1866 1 12 tuths1st

UNITED STATES TREASURY—
CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866

On and after the 1st of February next, this office will be open for business from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

N. B. BROWNE,
1 30 3t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

WE HAVE ADMITTED MR. A. T. FOX to an interest in our firm from January 1, 1866.

2 1 6t*] CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the *"ne plus ultra"* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & Co.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAMES PALMER & Co,
No. 439 Market street,
12 5 tuths8m Philadelphia.

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,

PHILADELPHIA January 29, 1866.

STATE TAXES ON REAL ESTATE WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

(Signed)

CHARLES O'NEILL,
1 30 3t RECEIVER OF TAXES.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

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THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.

The most extensive and complete establishment of the kind in the country, and conducted upon the best practical system of instruction

ACCOMMODATIONS.

The College occupies two large buildings, one at TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and the other at BROAD and SPRING GARDEN streets, which are connected by a

LOCAL TELEGRAPH LINE,

Affording the means of instant communication between the two places, and with the

REGULAR TELEGRAPH LINE,

With a large number of offices located in different parts of the city and county, offering advantages for qualifying young men for practical operators wholly unapproached elsewhere in the United States.

BOOK-KEEPING

Taught according to the actual practice of the best business houses, and illustrated in the most thorough manner, in every variety and style of books and accounts. In this branch we claim many special and peculiar advantages. The proprietor's work on the subject, now about half completed, is designed to present the most complete and practical development of the science extant. The first part is already published and in use in the Institution

OTHER BRANCHES.

Commercial Arithmetic Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade. Commercial Law, the higher Mathematics, Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, and Telegraphing.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENTS

Are organized at both Colleges and in communication by letter and telegraph, with two banks known as the

INLAND NATIONAL BANK
AND
THE QUAKER CITY COLLEGE BANK.

Illustrating practically Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, Correspondence, and the actual routine of business as carried out in the most extensive commercial and financial establishments.

LECTURES

Every Thursday evening, at BROAD and SPRING GARDEN COLLEGE. Subject of the next lecture, by Rev O. S. St NIER, "The Extent, Resources and Military Strength of the United States, as Related to Political Economy." The public generally invited.

TRANSFERABLE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of taking transferable scholarships should apply without delay.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
PRESIDENT.
W. H. CHOATS,
1t4p Principal of Broad and Spring Garden College.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

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60 PER CENT.

DIVIDEND

TO BE PAID DURING 1866,

BY THE

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. will be PAID during the year beginning February next. Those who have paid their premiums in cash receive SIXTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND in cash; those who have paid their premiums in cash and note receive the extra dividend in cash, amounting to TWENTY PER CENT. of the cash part of their premiums in ADDITION TO THE USUAL DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

The condition of the Company is such that the interest on the undivided surplus will fully replace the extra dividend, so that a dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. is possible for a SERIES OF YEARS.

This Company is the largest and most prosperous Life Insurance Company in the world.

WALTER H. TILDEN, Agent,
No. 404 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 27 sths 3t4p

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN,
AGENT FOR
COTTON LAPS,
No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 1 1m4p

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD street.

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.

Best in the city, at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.

Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

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GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

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TO GAS CONSUMERS.

We would call your attention to a

NEW GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON.

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment, by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder, governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it greater delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the dangers resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which, passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS; another, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"

Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our warehouses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner"

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

SCALE WAREHOUSE

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the

CRESSON REGULATOR.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
1 24 mws1m No. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

NO TIME TO BE

LOST

IN SECURING A GREAT BARGAIN IN

GENTLEMEN'S

AND

YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

RESCUED FROM THE LATE FIRE.

THE LOW PRICES

OFFERED AT WILL

ASTONISH YOU.

CALL AT THE STORE OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.

WHO ARE PREPARING THEIR

SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

1 31 6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

The Sabbath a Moral Law.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

The next historical notice of the law is in Exodus, xvi, 1:—"The children of Israel came unto the wilderness of sin, which is between Elim and Sinai." This was before the giving of the law at Sinai; for we learn in Numbers xxxiii, that there were four removals of the camp, viz., Dophkah, Alush, Rephidim, and Sinai, before they came to the Mount. It was here in the wilderness of Sin, they murmured for bread and the manna was given. Just one month passed from their departure from Rameses (see Numbers xxxiii, 3), on the 15th day of the first month, and on the 15th day of the second month they came into the wilderness of sin (Exodus xvi, 1). And, "in the third month, when the children of Israel had gone forth out of the land of Egypt, the same day they came unto the wilderness of Sinai." Exodus xix, 1. The same day, that is, the fifteenth day. At the very least, therefore, the rain of manna took place a month before the thunders of Sinai were heard. Of this bread from heaven the people gathered an homer for each person each day, except on the sixth day they gathered two homers for each person. The rulers reported this matter to Moses. "And he said unto them, this is that which the Lord hath said, to-morrow is the rest of the Holy Sabbath unto the Lord; bake *that* which ye will bake *to-day*, and seethe that ye will seethe." Exodus xvi, 23, 23. "And Moses said, Eat that to-day, for to-day is a Sabbath unto the Lord; to-day ye shall not find it in the field. Six days ye shall gather it; but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall be none." On this remark—

1. In their bondage condition for two hundred and ten years, it is not conceivable that the people could enjoy their Sabbath rest and keep up the regular system of worship and instruction which belongs properly to "the Sabbath which was made for man;" those sweet rests and joyous songs of praise, and heavenly instructions by their Elders (for they had Elders even in Egypt. Exodus iii, 16. "Go and gather the Elders of Israel together;" and xii, 21; and xvii, 5, etc). The oppression which doomed all their male children to death, likewise the oppression which dooms a man to work in a printing office or on a railroad car seventeen hours per day for seven days in the week, must have well nigh crushed out all knowledge of the holy day, as it cut off the poor people from all opportunity to worship their God and to receive instruction from their Elders.

2. This miracle of the manna is manifestly designed, as it is admirably adapted, to teach the people the blessedness of the Sabbath day. It teaches (1), That they have a *right*, a franchise from the God of heaven, to cease from labor one day in seven. No Egyptian taskmaster (no printer or railroad company) may stand over them to enforce labor on the Sabbath. No dire necessity any longer to toil all day at the brick-kiln, the printing-office, or the cars. Total abstinence from toil is required. "Bake that which ye will bake to-day." Evidently the Hebrew in the wilderness was a freer man than the bakers are to-day in Philadelphia. Freedom from labor, and liberty to worship God unmolested, have made so little progress in 3757 years! Such is the despotism of Mammon! (2) That the people are not to sit in idleness, or run wild in excess of plays and sports. "See, for that the Lord hath given you the Sabbath." "Abide ye every man in his place; let no man go out of his place on the seventh day. So the people rested on the seventh day." They kept the day "*holy* unto the LORD." The only sense, as we have seen, in which *time* can be kept holy, is the performance of holy exercises of God's worship. "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day."

3. This transaction, as a whole, is not the enactment of a new statute, but the resuscitation of an old one. Our statute book exhibits an analogous case. The act of 1705 was called up and re-enacted in 1794, and again in 1845. If we had only the *lex non scripta*, the cases would have been more alike. They are, however, alike in another respect, viz., some appendages are added, as we shall see in another place. Now, we insist that this has not the form and appearance of a new law. "This is that which the LORD hath said, To-morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the LORD." If a colporteur take his station near some depot, where the crowd is hurrying off to worship God in the country, and should raise his voice and say, This is the Sabbath to be kept holy unto the LORD, and here are little books suitable for the LORD's day," would he be considered in the light of a legislator enacting a new statute? Thus our LORD himself speaks:—"A new commandment give I unto you, That ye love one another:" but John I, Epis. ii. 7, speaking of the very same law of love, says:—"I write no new commandment unto you, but an old commandment, which ye had from the beginning." Here is no inconsistency:—"He that loveth not his brother, abideth in death."

4. We must remember this transaction occurred a whole month before this same Sabbatic law, but with more detail, was enacted again at Sinai. So our Legislature act continually. A large amount of their acts contain, and are an enactment of some principle of the Decalogue. They can decree no penal enactment but they borrow their principle from some one or more of the Ten Commandments.

THEOPHILUS.

* * *

—Photographic portraits of the late unfortunate Mr. Gordon, of Jamaica, are exhibited in the shop windows of London, and find ready sale.

—In a church of Nottingham, England, a few Sundays ago, an insane man suddenly left his seat, jumped over the chancel rails, and began addressing the congregation in a wild manner. He had to be removed by force.

—The Town Council of Doncaster, England, have received as a gift from the building committee the church of St. George, one of the most magnificent of recent English ecclesiastical structures. It was begun in 1858, and cost £43,128 15s. 6d. The organ cost £3500.

—Fourteen thousand and sixty-two turkeys, eighteen thousand seven hundred and eight geese, one thousand six hundred and one ducks, and two hundred and eighty-three tons of poultry, were delivered during the Christmas holidays at the London station of the Great Eastern Railway.

—Each of the five great confectioners in Paris sells on an average four thousand pounds worth of *bonbons* during the last week of the year, for the confection of which delicacies no less than twelve thousand loaves of sugar are melted, and ninety-five thousand kilogrammes of pistachio nuts pounded.

—Brigandage in Italy is becoming much reduced. Only two hundred and ninety-two brigands now remain in the southern provinces, and of these one hundred and fifty are cooped up in the province of Terra di Lanoro, abutting on pontifical territory. Of the seventeen provinces in the South, six are quite free from brigandage, and in three the marauders are but ten in number.

—A few weeks ago a Mr. Leonard Dufour, residing in London, gave a party on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, and about nine o'clock Mrs. Dufour was waltzing with the bridegroom, when she was observed to laugh in an hysterical manner and make for an ante-room, the entrance to which she had just gained when she fell lifeless into the arms of her daughter. Her death is attributed to disease of the heart.

—Marcello (Duchess of Colonna) has lately executed a bust of the Empress Eugenie, ordered by the Council of the city of Paris, and intended to be placed at the Hotel de Ville. The Duchess had several sittings from the Empress during her recent visit to Compiegne, and the result, it is reported, "even exceeds in purity of outline and boldness of design the Gorgon and the Bianca Capella, which are so well known in the world of art."

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE WATER WORKS QUESTION.—The purchase of the Water Works by the city is the all-absorbing topic, and public sentiment is being extensively canvassed. Next Thursday evening the City Councils will meet to receive the report of Mr. Berkenbine, who has been employed to ascertain the value of the machinery, and to give such other information as may lead to a just valuation of the property. The original cost of the machinery, iron pipe, and all other articles necessary to a supply of water can scarcely be a correct basis upon which to decide its present valuation. Since the works have been in operation, real estate, machinery, iron pipe, and all other implements have nearly doubled in value, especially iron pipe, which is perhaps three times more costly. Be that as it may, there seems to be a general desire to place the works in the ownership of the city for various reasons.

The growth of the city demands a larger supply of water than heretofore furnished for public and private use. While the domestic wants are but poorly supplied, the Fire Department is rendered dangerously inefficient. Our costly steam engines are really no additional safeguards against the destruction of property without a better supply of water; and the annual appropriations made to the different companies must, in a measure, be thrown away, unless the city furnish all the necessary facilities to enable the department to meet public expectation. We have an active and energetic firemen's organization, second to none, and none are more chagrined than they when their best efforts are rendered futile at a fire. Nor is it likely, should the Water Works be retained by its present owners, that they will make the necessary outlay to improve and enlarge the works to the extent demanded by our rapidly increasing population. If vested in the city, every voter would have a voice to enforce such improvements as would satisfy the needs of the city; and the taxpayers could thus exact supplies, and make their public servants adopt such measures for purification as would meet their approbation.

A PLEASING CHANGE.—Travellers on the West Jersey railroads cannot but notice the pleasing change effected by the fine improvements progressing throughout that whole section of country. The present is a busy time with many, who are clearing bush land, and felling trees in the extensive forests, where trees were suffered to reach an enormous growth, for the want of facilities to bring wood and timber to market. While making a recent trip to Salem, we noticed many "boys in blue" wielding the axe and grubbing-hoe, clearing and preparing acres for spring cultivation, while carpenters were framing houses, and farmers were ditching and tilling the low lands. Immense piles of cord wood are to be seen on the route, as well as at the different depots, at most of which new buildings are going up. At Salem the spirit of improvement is manifest throughout the city. In addition to the new glass works which will be built the coming spring, an oil cloth manufactory and other business establishments will be constructed. Several new and attractive residences will soon be finished, and the whole city gives evidence of rapid improvement in business and population. The efficiency of Mr. Van Renssalaer, the Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad, and Judge Yorke, the Treasurer, has inaugurated a discipline and furnished facilities which make it second to none in the State for public accommodation. The differences between the present evidences of prosperity and past stagnation cannot escape the eye of the most casual observer.

JANUARY FINANCES.—The financial collections for January were as follows:—North Ward—school tax, $104·85; special tax, $46; city and ward purposes, $844·66; leaving uncollected, $11,147·60. Middle Ward—school purposes, $73·35; city and ward, $601·38; balance due, $6260·81. South Ward—school purposes, $66·10; city and ward, $1432·12; uncollected, $9522·17.

CENTENARY.—The New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold its inaugural meeting in the Third street M. E. Church, on the 7th inst., on the occasion of the Centenary of Methodism in the State. Able and distinguished divines will be present on the occasion.

TAVERN LICENSES.—Samuel W. Thoman, Clerk of Council, collected $404 for licenses during the month of January.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

RECIPROCAL KINDNESS.—About a week ago the proprietor of one of our most prominent silk and dry goods stores on Chesnut street was united in the bonds of matrimony to an accomplished and highly attractive young lady of Delaware. The lady employes of the establishment, previous to his departure on his weddding tour, presented to him, as a congratulatory token, a magnificent silver bowl, appropriately inscribed. Next day the gentleman, through his cashier, communicated to the ladies a request that each should select, as a present for herself, the handsomest silk dress she could find in the store; and the gentlemen were given *carte blanche* each to order for himself the finest broadcloth coat he could procure, with instructions to send the bill for settlement to the cashier. Such cases of reciprocal good feeling are worthy of all commendation.

ARRIVAL OF REGIMENTS.—This morning the 195th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived in this city from the South, and proceeded to Camp Cadwalader, where they will be paid off and mustered out of the service. This regiment was organized July 25, 1864, for one hundred days. They were under the command of Colonel Joseph W. Fisher and Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Bear. The regiment was mustered out on the 4th of November, 1864, whereupon one battalion re-enlisted for one year.

The 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Colonel Strawbridge, arrived yesterday afternoon, and are now at Camp Cadwalader.

POLICE STATISTICS.—The following is an exhibit of the number of arrests made in each Police District during the month of January:—

District.	*No. of Arrests.*	*District.*	*No. of Arrests.*
1	188	12	112
2	383	13	67
3	330	14	22
4	267	15	51
5	159	16	77
6	125	Reserve Corps	195
7	107	Harbor Police	43
8	112	Park Police	2
9	138	Day Sergeants	14
10	128	Beggar Detectives	38
11	79	Chesnut Hill	7

THE NATIONAL SKATING PARK.—This fine place of entertainment, located at Twenty-first street and Columbia avenue, is daily and nightly crowded with pleasure seekers. Mr. Thomas F. Swain, Jr., of New York, appears to-night, and is said to be "a big thing on ice." He cuts what was known in our youthful days as "didoes," and performs his evolutions with peculiar grace. The park is easily accessible by the Ridge avenue cars.

BUILDING PERMITS.—The number of building permits issued for the past month, although small, is an increase over the same time last year. For the month ending yesterday the permits issued were as follows:—Dwellings, 30, of which nine were three-story, eighteen two-story, and three one-story; dye-house 1; factories, 2; offices, 2; sheds, 2; stores, 1; stables, 3; alterations and additions, 35. Total, 76. The total for 1865 in the month of January was only 30.

PICKING POCKETS.—George Shaw and Michael Nugent were arrested yesterday upon the charge of picking the pocket of an old man of a gold watch. The accused committed the act at Water and Market streets, and were followed to Beach and Laurel streets, where they went into a barber shop, and were arrested. They had hid the watch away in the shop, where it was recovered. The accused were committed for trial by Alderman Beitler.

HONORS OF "H."—

However cockneys misplace it,
"H." that letter so neat,
Has always possessed, to grace it,
Honors hard to be beat.
Home and Heaven are words most blest;
Honesty does well suggest
How prospers Tower Hall;
Here each one who Clothing buys
Hopes most glad will realize—
Happiness awaiting all.

We have by far the largest stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our prices are guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—This popular sewing machine has no rival in the world. It performs the finest and best work with the greatest ease and facility, and every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. The rooms of the agent for this excellent machine are daily thronged with customers. Call and examine. No. 630 Chesnut street.

"Bob, is that dog a hunter?" "No, he is half hunter and half setter—he *hunts* bones when he is hungry, and *sets* by the fire when he is satisfied." If you desire a good fire to set by, purchase your coal from W. W. Alter, the renowned dealer, at No. 957 N. Ninth street. You there get the best varieties of anthracite at the lowest prices. Call either at the Yard as above, or at the Office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

WINTER CLOTHING at reduced prices, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

THE TRAPPINGS.—We call especial attention to the card of Messrs. Tippen & Co., in another column. These gentlemen are engaged in the Saddle and Harness business, at No 339 North Front street, and as they are now repairing a large lot of old Government stock, it is only necessary for us to say, that their establishment is the place to get great bargains. Go and see these gentlemen.

WE WOULD direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. J. C. Strawbridge & Co. They will open this day five cases new style spring calicoes of best makes, at 23 cents per yard; also a large lot of wide chintzes at 25 cents.

PERSONS WISHING to contribute to the sale of Oil Paintings to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut street, on Wednesday evening, February 7th, must have their paintings in store on or before Saturday next, 3d inst. B. SCOTT, JR.

A GOOD CIGAR.—Flatherty, No. 837 Chesnut street, is said by connoisseurs in such matters to keep some of the best cigars to be had in the city. He has all varieties of brands, and invites the patronage of the public.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; ladies' department first door below. A full line of mechanical remedies and supports.

WE INVITE attention to the advertisement of Mr. Joseph A. Seffarien, No. 240 N. Third street, who is agent for Cotton Laps, and who most cordially solicits the patronage of our readers.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CLINE—MILLER.—In the city of Camden, January 22, by Rev. S. Parker, Mr. JOSEPH CLINE and Miss EMMA MILLER, both of Camden.

KEIGHLEY—TOLBERT.—On December 30 1865, by the Rev. Mr Fernley, WILLIAM J. KEIGHLEY to Miss MARY C. TOLBERT, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BALL.—On the morning of the 1st instant, WILLIAM BALL, in the 36th year of his age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

CROSBY.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 30th ultimo, SARAH K., wife of Thomas Crosby, aged 57 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 236 N. Twentieth street, on Friday, February 2, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

CROWELL.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the morning of January 31, JAMES CROWELL, in the 79th year of his age.
His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 624 Spruce street. Services at the Church on Washington Square at 3 o'clock. §

DOUGHERTY.—On the 28th instant, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, in the 53d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1639 S. Front street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

FUGUET.—On the 29th instant, at the residence of her brother, Stephen Fuguet, No. 1828 Arch street, Mrs. RITA FUGUET GUILLON. *

HAINES.—On the 30th instant, IDA L., daughter of Edwin M. and Mary F. Haines, in the 13th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1234 S. Sixth street, on Friday morning, February 2, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Union Burial Ground.

HAMILTON.—On the 30th ultimo, Mr. HANSE HAMILTON, in the 59th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Girard Mark Lodge, A. Y. M., Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, A. Y. M., and Philadelphia Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 931 S. Fourth street, above Carpenter, on Sunday afternoon, February 4, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

VANSANT.—On the 30th instant, of scarlet fever, HOWARD SHALLCROSS, son of M. L. and Amanda D. Vansant, aged 3 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, N. 428 N. Ninth street, on Friday, February 2, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

THE DREADED WASH DAY MAY HAVE its discomforts ameliorated and shortened by the use of a Cog-wheel Clothes-Wringer, which we sincerely believe will be found to pay for itself in its saving of wear and tear of clothing, muscle, and time. For sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

SCREAM TILL YOU ARE HOARSE, AND it will not bring you aid so soon, nor be heard so far at night, as a Watchman's Rattle. Everybody knows when one is sprung that help is needed. While burglars are about, housekeepers should have one ready for use. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

EXTRA SAFE DRAWER, CLOSET, AND Chest Locks, having from one to three tumblers to each bolt, and an assortment of the regular kinds, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 1y No 114 MARKET Street.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and family in a private boarding house in a central part of the city. Address, stating terms etc., Box No. 101, Philadelphia Post Office. 1 31 6t*

SKATING PARKS.

SUPERB SKATING!!

AT THE

NATIONAL SKATING PARK,

Twenty-first St. and Columbia Avenue.

Although the Ice thaws and the streets are sloppy in the city, the admirable situation of the National Park enables the proprietors to furnish really splendid Ice. There has been, positively,

NO BETTER SKATING THIS SEASON

Than that of last evening on this popular Park.

The ladies and gentlemen then present were !

SURPRISED AND DELIGHTED

By the unheralded and unexpected appearance of

Mr. Thomas F. Swain, Jr., of New York,

WHOSE MARVELLOUS EVOLUTIONS

Drew from some of our best judges the opinion that his was

THE MOST WONDERFUL SKATING

EVER SEEN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Unless some unexpected circumstance prevents, Mr. Swain

WILL BE PRESENT AGAIN THIS EVENING,
When our experts will find that they have

Something yet to Learn

In this beautiful art.

TAKE RIDGE AVENUE CARS.

SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 1t*

SKATING—SKATING.

SKATING BY MOONLIGHT ON THE

PHILADELPHIA

SKATING PARK,

THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.

WITH ALL THE ATTRACTIONS AND ADVANTAGES PECULIAR TO THIS PARK.

There was SPLENDID SKATING on this Park ALL of YESTERDAY and LAST NIGHT, which can ONLY be produced, such mild weather as this by

OUR PATENT ICE PLANE.

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS

Twenty-five Cents Each,

To be had at entrance. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING!!

SKATING BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING,
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING,

AT UNION PARKS,

FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.

The EAST PARK has not been Skated upon until to-day.

THE ICE is in SUPERBLY EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Come and see the accomplished and expert Lady Skaters of Philadelphia THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Look out for the GRAND MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL to come off soon

Full particulars in future notices 1t

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

GOOD EVENING SKATING

AT THE [1t

CENTRAL PARK.

LA COTERIE BLANCHE.

THIRD ANNUAL FANCY DRESS HOP,

AT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

February 7, 1866.

SECURED SEATS

IN THE

FAMILY CIRCLE,

AND

TICKETS FOR THE AMPHITHEATRE

Can be obtained by the Subscribers for their friends on application to WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, Secretary, at No. 630 CHESNUT STREET, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. [2 1 3t

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS & WINDOW SHADES
N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
1 1 14mth

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

TO IRON FOUNDERS & MANUFACTURERS.
500 TONS LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL LUMP COAL.
In store and for sale low, at
SHINN'S COAL DEPOT,
ELEVENTH AND WILLOW STREETS.
OFFICE, No. 222 WALNUT STREET.
Family Coal at greatly reduced prices. 1 27 5trp

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 200 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doylies, $1·20, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz. Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts. up to 80 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2·25, very cheap
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked
White Goods White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts. a yard
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins
Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31¼, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap lot, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 81 and $1·25. 1 12

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—
10-4 Blankets, all wool, $5·50, worth $8.
11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.
12-4 do. do. $10, worth $14.
Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns at reduced prices.
Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings. The best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10-4 wide, for $1·50 per yard; cheaper than muslin.
Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2·50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Shirt Bosoms, from 20c. up.
White Marseilles, 87½c. worth $1·25.

WHITE GOODS.

We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Brilliants all qualities and styles, from 40c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent. less than formerly.

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Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts.
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Calicoes, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap.
English and French Chintzes and Percals beautiful patterns, at a very small advance.

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We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore, have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' White Hose from 13c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap.
A good assortment of Woollen Hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
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DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL
HAIR NETS.

And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

No 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Laces and Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,

In all their Varieties.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
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628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

CALICOES.

FIVE CASES

THIRTEEN THOUSAND YARDS,

CALICO,

BEST MAKES,

AT TWENTY-THREE CENTS PER YARD.

ALSO,

A LARGE LOT OF

WIDE CHINTZES,

AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

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N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LARGE LINEN SALE

AT MILLIKEN'S,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1·25.
New styles bleached Damasks from $1·25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¾ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1·25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city. 87½c., $1, and $1·25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

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This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

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"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
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A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

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GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN HAVANA.

The Banquet at the Captain-General's Palace—The Toasts and Speeches of the Evening—Mr. Seward's Significant Compliment to Spain—Grand Serenade and Reception—Mr. Seward's Interview at St. Thomas with Santa Anna.

HAVANA, January 25.—By the *Evening Star*, which arrived here this morning from New Orleans, and leaves to-day for New York, I am enabled to send you the details, as far as I have been successful in getting them, of the banquet given by the Captain-General to Mr. Seward, on Monday, the 22d, my former letter having been, by force of circumstances, very incomplete.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE GUESTS.

The distinguished party sat down to table at a few minutes past seven. The Captain-General was dressed in full uniform, with the broad ribbon and cross of St. Ferdinand, the rest of the company being in full evening dress or brilliant uniforms.

Mr. Seward occupied the seat on the right of the Captain-General at the head of the table. On his Excellency's left, and opposite Mr. Seward, sat Mr. Kennedy. Next to Mr. Seward sat Mr. Minor, Consul-General of the United States at Havana, *vis-a-vis* General Davila. At the other end of the table sat the Commandant-General of the Arsenal and Navy Yard of Havana. On his right, Mr. F. W. Seward; on his left, Captain Walker, of the *De Soto*, the intermediate space being filled up by the other guests. Forty persons in all sat down to one of the most splendid banquets ever given in Havana.

"PEACE AND PROSPERITY TO THE UNITED STATES."

When the dinner had been disposed of, and at the moment dedicated from time immemorial to the interchange of those sentiments with which it should be supposed the conviviality of the moment has nothing to do, the Captain-General rose to give the first toast. His Excellency expressed in a few words the extreme satisfaction it gave him to welcome to Cuba the distinguished Secretary of State of the United States, and the honor he felt done him in having at his table a statesman of such elevated character.

He spoke of the relations between the Governments and people of the United States and Spain, which had always been in the highest degree friendly and cordial, concluding by congratulating the United States on the termination of the war, and expressing the hope that they may continue at peace and increase in prosperity and happiness.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY.

Mr. Seward thanked his Excellency for the marked attention shown him, and the personal compliment paid him, and, after alluding to the prosperous condition which the island of Cuba enjoys, he added that the United States had no other views or desires in these regions than the advancement and happiness of these people, it being a matter of indifference by what means or by what form of government they attained those lofty ends.

He offered the sentiment that Spain is the only European power that has any right to a footing in America, since Spain had always been eminently American. She has the glory of having discovered and bestowed America upon the world, and of having peopled and Christianized the greater part of those vast regions. He, therefore, wished Spain all manner of happiness and prosperity, in order that she might be able to maintain her American possessions, and bless them with peace and all those gifts with which Heaven recompenses a frugal and laborious people. That these were the wishes and only aspirations of the United States. He praised the strict neutrality and impartial, dignified policy which Spain had observed during the war, and in this connection alluded in very flattering terms to Mr. Tassara, Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty to Washington, who, by his frank, loyal, and conciliatory character, had in a great measure contributed to a satisfactory solution of questions which had arisen during the past five years.

In conclusion, he alluded in a playful manner to Captain Walker, commanding the *De Soto*, saying that if he (the speaker) could speak of Spain only by what he had been able to observe in the despatching of official business, the Captain could give other testimony of a more agreeable nature, from his frequent intercourse with the port of Havana.

CAPTAIN WALKER ON HIS FEET.

The gallant commander of the *De Soto* replied to Mr. Seward's closing remarks, by saying that he had had many times the pleasure of visiting Havana before, during, and since the war; that he had always met with the kindest treatment from the authorities, while among the citizens he had many friends who honored him with their sympathy and esteem, towards whom he professed sincere regards, adding that he hoped to have the pleasure of returning and revisiting the Captain-General.

"THE UNITED STATES NAVY"

was the subject of the next toast, given by the Commandant-General of the (Apostadero) Arsenal and Navy Yard, to which Mr. Kennedy replied in a few words, alluding, in the course of his remarks, to the prodigious efforts made to re-establish peace in the Union, and to the policy pursued by Mr. Seward, concluding by offering the sentiment—

"THE PROSPERITY OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,"

which was the last toast proposed, and, as it appears, was not replied to.

VISIT TO THE GRAND THEATRE DE TACON.

At about 9 o'clock, after coffee had been served, the Captain-General, Mr. Secretary Seward, Mr. F. W. Seward, Mr. Kennedy, Captain Walker, the United States Consul, and the Secretary of the civil government, took their places in the carriages placed at their disposal by the Captain-General, and drove to the Tacon theatre, where they joined the ladies of their party, Mrs. F. W. Seward and sister already occupying the Captain-General's *loge*. Mr. Seward occupied the seat of honor, with Mrs. Seward and the Captain-General on either side. The party remained till the close of the performance, given by the Ravel-Martinetti troupe.

On their return to Mrs. Almy's Hotel they were serenaded by the magnificent band of the artillery, and waited upon by hundreds of persons anxious to pay their respects to the distinguished strangers. Among the cards sent in were a number from ladies and gentlemen of the African persuasion, anxious to contribute their mite of homage.

By midnight all was silent, and everybody went to bed.

THE DEPARTURE

On the following day—Tuesday, the 23d—at a few minutes past twelve, the *De Soto* steamed down the bay, accompanied by a small steamer carrying a crowd of persons desirous of testifying, up to the very last moment, their appreciation of and regard for Mr. Seward. It is understood that the *De Soto* will go direct to Washington if the condition of the Potomac will admit of her ascending that river.

MR. SEWARD IN ST. THOMAS.

A St. Thomas paper of the 15th inst., just received by the British mail steamer, has the following paragraph relative to Mr. Seward's visit to that place:—"Eight days since Mr. Seward was in this island, the most important man now in the United States—the real President. He visited, while here, the Mexican General Santa Anna, with whom he had long interviews, of which nothing is known publicly, either as to the object or result.

In some places here Mr. Seward has been known to declare that the United States would not recognize the Mexican Empire (that is to say, Maximilian), and that in France there would be an increasing agitation in regard to the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops in the shortest time possible." If I do not give this extract *ipsissimis verbis* in the identical language used, it is because I translate it from one of our local papers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Jeff. Davis was recently visited at Fortress Monroe by the Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Richmond (in which Mr. D. formerly worshipped), who passed the entire day at his prison in religious reading and conversation, and administered to him the Holy Communion.

THE HEFFERMAN MURDER.

Execution of the Four Murderers at Nashville—Curious Conduct of the Criminals—Bravado and Bluster—They "Die Game."

Nashville (Jan. 26th) Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

The four Hefferman murderers were hung to-day, at thirteen minutes past twelve o'clock. Their real names are James Knight, Thomas Perry, George Crab, and James Lysaught. Two had been in the Rebel army.

Yesterday several orthodox ministers called, conversed, and prayed with the prisoners, who exhibited some emotion. Afterwards, Father Begrath, of the Catholic Church, was with them. They all professed the Roman Catholic faith. Knight and Perry were baptized. The other two had been baptized in infancy. The prisoners had previously shown great hardihood, singing such pieces as "Bold Jack Donaho," and "Bingen on the Rhine." The past two days had tamed them down, but they were still stolid, frivolous, and careless, joking about their doom.

This morning Perry's brother brought him clothing. The parting scene between them was heart-rending, Perry giving way to tears and sobs. Colonel Innis provided the others with clothing. Lysaught said at first that he didn't want any pants, as those he had on were good as cold to hang in. Crab was asked to tell who shot Hefferman. He replied, "That is not a fair question; I'll never tell that in this world."

Father Begrath came about 10 o'clock to attend them in their last moments. Lysaught said he felt as gay as a lark. He said he had been badly treated, else he would be with his parents now. Father Begrath read a touching letter from Lysaught's parents to the Bishop, asking him to have James' grave marked that some day they might take the body away. He was earnestly exhorted to repentance, but he remained almost stolid. Some one in the room having a looking glass, he jumped up, exclaiming, "By golly! I must look at my face once more." Then, turning to Crab, he remarked, "Look at yours; it's your last chance."

Crab replied, "It aint any use." Lysaught asked, laughingly, "Afraid you'll break the glass?" when all four seemed much tickled. Crab having taken Lysaught's handkerchief, the latter playfully snatched it away, saying, "Let me smell it everlasting." Then, turning to Crab, said, "You're enough to make a monkey grin."

Perry was asked if he feared to die. He replied "I don't dread it a bit. It's best to take it easy, it's got to come."

Crab indicted the following letter to Byron Heaton, Oswego, New York:—

"George Crab, the boy who used to run on the packet with you, in 1861, is about to be hung. He requests to be remembered, kindly, to yourself and family."

Perry took his brother aside at parting, and advised him never to indulge in sinful, lazy ways, never to swear, and to let alone whisky, cards, and bad houses, "for the like of this has brought me to the gallows. I want you to take my body home and let mother see me. I am sorry she did not see me before I was hung. Tell her to meet me in a better world, as I am prepared to die. God bless you! Good-by!"

When the priest left them for a few moments they began to chat and joke about the ropes that would hang them, the feeling of contrition being evanescent.

An immense crowd, numbering fifteen thousand persons, were on the ground. At twenty minutes past eleven, the prisoners were brought to the gallows, which they mounted with a firm step, and stood gazing around for nineteen minutes, while the charges and specifications and sentence were being read. Perry composedly leaned against one of the uprights, and surveyed the crowd. Crab took hold of the noose before him, and viewed it with a comic look, testing its strength with his thumb, and rubbing his head against the rope.

Knight buttoned his coat, chewing his cud of tobacco violently, and showing nervousness. As his arms were bound he quivered a moment. During the prayer he knelt, bowing his head and holding his handkerchief to his nose, which was bleeding. His last words were, "I have no hard feelings against any one. I am going to a better world." Lysaught took a farewell chew of tobacco, saying, "Pretty rough, ain't it?" He asked forgiveness of all whom he had injured, adding, "I am glad we had time for repentance; I am glad we were removed from the jail to the Penitentiary. If I had stayed at the jail I would have starved to death." Crab also asked forgiveness for his misdeeds, and thanked Mr. Johnson, keeper of the Penitentiary, for his kindness. Just before the drop fell, he shrugged his shoulders, and exclaimed, "It's kind o' cold." A chum called on him on the platform, and was affectionately kissed by Knight and Crab; as he went down the steps, the former called out, "Take warning by this."

Just before the drop fell, Perry held out his hat, and said, "Jim Johnson, give my brother that."

At thirteen minutes after 12 o'clock the rope was cut, and the four bodies fell with a heavy thump. Lysaught's neck was broken. The knot slipped with Knight and Crab, who died with many struggles and convulsive writhings. Perry died by strangulation, but did not move much.

After hanging twenty minutes the bodies were cut down and placed in common pauper coffins.

An early attempt was made to erect whisky, candy, and apple stands among the crowd of spectators, but the military promptly interfered.

The bearing of the condemned showed that they had agreed to brave it out. Their highest estimation of conduct on such occasions seems to have been to die game. They certainly met death with as little show of fear as is possible to imagine in youths not out of their teens.

Seeing "L'Africaine" under Difficulties.

THE TRIALS OF MUSICAL ENTHUSIASTS.

Among the most stupid, sleepy towns of Germany is Darmstadt, but it has a famous ducal theatre, noted specially for its scenic accessories. *L'Africaine* was lately produced there, and a German paper, *Die Signale*, thus describes some of the incidents attending its production:—

"It appears that a rich vineyard proprietor of the Rheingau desired two good places for a certain night, and spent about a couple of pounds in telegraphic messages, because he thought he might obtain better seats than those offered him. But while he kept thus changing and changing, tickets kept getting scarcer and scarcer, till at length he had the satisfaction of finding that all he could command was—standing room for two.

"Anecdote No. 2 is to the following effect:—A select company of friends residing in the country at some distance from Darmstadt, having missed the train, hired an omnibus, which they dismissed on reaching town, as they meant to return home by rail. But the lumbering vehicle had been rather longer on the road than they anticipated. The opera had commenced, and not a place was to be procured for love or money. Of course they were highly indignant and enraged. Equally of course, they adjourned to an hotel to slake their fiery passion. This required time, the more so as the wine was especially good. The result was that Meyerbeer's admirers found, on reaching the railway station, that the last train had already started. They now returned to the hotel, with the intention of sleeping there. But they were not the only visitors attracted by *L'Africaine*, and, unfortunately, some of the others had been beforehand and secured all the beds in the house. Our friends now went to a second hotel, and, in due time, to all the hotels, taverns, wine-shops, and lodging-houses in the town. Everywhere they received, in answer to their request for accommodation, the same invariable reply:—'Full! some gentlemen come to see the *Africaine* have taken all our beds.' As enthusiastic admirers of Meyerbeer, they could not fail to be highly delighted with such a state of things; but, as weary mortals seeking a couch, it was far from cheering. No resource was now left them save to perambulate the streets all night, and this they made up their minds to do. Even in this intention they were baulked, however, for, whether they stole about too mysteriously, and resembled traitors and conspirators about to shake the rights of reigning sovereigns to the very centre by overthrowing the Grand Ducal throne, or, whether, *Bacchi pieni*, they ran into the opposite extreme and were more than usually noisy and obstreperous, they were eventually taken care of by the police, who marched them off to durance vile, where they had full leisure for reflecting on the undesirability of missing the train when going to see *L'Africaine*.

"Far different and far superior was the plan pursued by a number of Meyerbeerites residing at Offenbach. These gentlemen hired a large wagon commonly used for removing goods, and furnished it with everything calculated for use and comfort. They provided a table, a sofa, and chairs; pies, hams, tongues, bread, wine, beer, and various other things too numerous to mention. They were not going to run any risk. When they reached their destination they left their strange conveyance drawn up before the theatre, but returned to it every time the curtain fell, to refresh their exhausted nature. At the termination of the performances, after 'Selika' had breathed her last, a supper was laid out in the furniture-van, and, amid the clinking of glasses and cheers for Meyerbeer and *L'Africaine*, the cumbersome fabric moved slowly off, its occupants, as they proceeded on their road, regaling with what strains they recollected from the opera the ears of the astonished Darmstadters."

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This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

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Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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Steam to
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RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.......$90, $80, and $70
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KANGAROO Wednesday, January 31.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, February 3.
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RATES OF PASSAGE,
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First Cabin to London	95·00	Steerage to London	34·00
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90·00; Steerage $35·00; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LIQUORS.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure
Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Deceased.—Letters Testamentary upon the said estate having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, No. 1530 Pine Street.
JOHN B. OKIE, No. 1430 Spruce Street.
THOMAS WEBSTER, No. 1434 Pine Street.
THOMAS SPARKS, No. 121 Walnut Street.
1 30 6t RICHARD SMETHURST, No. 250 S. Fourth Street.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Papillons, Rouleaux, Tonques, Frises, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 30 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 24 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 ly

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$98,000·00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	104,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,612·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,038,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013·37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $133. Estimated value	2,910·00
	Cash in Banks $55,956·89	
	Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,680·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
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Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Penistan,
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J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 ly

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,
Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE. [7 28 ly
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297·04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	997,860
PREMIUMS	1,103,428

Unsettled Claims, $12,745. Income for 1865, $301,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:
CHARLES N. BANCKER,
TOBIAS WAGNER,
SAMUEL GRANT,
JACOB R. SMITH,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS,
ISAAC LEA,
EDWARD C. DALE,
GEORGE FALES,
ALFRED FITLER,
FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
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David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 ly

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 ly

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.
James Brown,
Charles A. Duy,
Wm. D. Lewis,
William B. Bullock,
Wm. N. Needles,
John D. Taylor,
Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Henry S. McComb,
Lemuel Coffin,
Chas. P. Bayard,
J. Hillborn Jones,
John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
3 30 ly THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·40 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot. On Sundays omnibuses will leave Walnut street wharf at 6 P. M., to connect with 6·45 P. M. line.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 3 Walnut st.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA
Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.

Erie Express	at 7·30 A. M.
Mail Train	" 8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 10·00 "
Fast Line	" 12·00 M.
Parkesburg	" 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	" 4·00 "
Paoli Train No. 2	" 6·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	" 7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	" 11·10 "

ARRIVE

Cincinnati Express	at 1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	" 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	" 9·30 "
Erie Express	" 11·20 "
Lancaster Train	" 12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	" 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	" 4·40 "
Day Express	" 5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington, and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15, and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12·00 M., and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·30, 3·48, 5·01, 5·44, and 10·20 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M., Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23, and 11·50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·23 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·05 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville, and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 11 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train, Passenger Car attached, for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

1865—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and it is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
Erie Express Train, 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·30 P. M.
Erie Express Train, 7·30 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.

No change of cars between Erie and New York.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

Our Commerce with Canada.

DRAFT OF A NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

At the request of Secretary McCulloch, Mr. E. H. Derby has prepared a new draft of a new Reciprocity Treaty, which was laid before Congress on Monday. Its provisions are as follows:—

"To extend the present treaty for the further term of one year from the 17th of March next, on the condition that Canada shall repeal all the duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes, leather, horseshoes and horseshoe nails, harness, tacks, brads, watches, music and musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, muslin delaines, coarse shawls, satinets, and sheetings and shirtings worth less than one dollar a pound, and raise the internal tax and duty on spirits to at least seventy-five cents per gallon wine measure, and discontinue her free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior. The treaty for extension shall also provide that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the productions of the provinces, which they levy upon their own products of the same kind. The President is authorized to appoint two commissioners or envoys to negotiate a treaty with the United Kingdom and the provinces, either jointly or severally, to regulate the commerce and navigation between the respective territories and people of said provinces and the United States, on terms reciprocally beneficial. It is made the duty of the commissioners to provide, if possible, for the permanent security of the fisheries of the United States; to secure the free interchange of the chief products of art and manufacture, as well as the products of the forest and agriculture and other products between the provinces and the United States; to secure, if possible, the discontinuance of any free ports that may endanger revenue, and the assimilation of duties on articles taxed by the two countries, and the removal of all charges for lights and compulsory pilotage, and all discriminating tolls and duties, and for improved navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, around the Falls of Niagara, and between Lake Ontario, Montreal, and Lake Champlain. All articles produced in any of the provinces, which under the provisions of the treaty for extension, if admitted, shall be freely admitted into Canada from the United States, shall during the year of extension be freely admitted to the United States from Canada, if produced in that country."

STATISTICS OF CANADIAN COMMERCE.

From statistics published in the Toronto *Globe* it appears that for the past twelve and a half years the Canadians have imported of

Free goods	$162,935,264
Dutiable	331,680 921
Total imports	$494,810,185

Since 1861, inclusive, they have imported of

Free goods	$94,490 223
Dutiable	111,632,424

For the eleven and a half years past the trade with the United States foots up as follows:—Imports, $229,159,979; exports, $205,371,196. Trade with Great Britain during the same period has been:—Imports, $209,631,798; exports, $139,948,910. Their external trade with all the world since 1864, inclusive, has been thus distributed:—

With the United States	$134,531,175
With Great Britain	149,585,708
With all other countries	40,262,149
Total	$324,374,082

Imports from the United States since 1854, inclusive, classified as "Free" and "Dutiable," were as follows:—"Free," $130,863,248; "Dutiable," $98,296,731.

—George Francis Train was asked two or three days ago by a committee of workingmen, of Chicago, if he could not stop over a night and talk to them about the questions of free trade and protection, whereupon George wrote the following characteristic reply, which we commend to the attention of Free-Traders:—

Tremont House, January 22, 1866.—Gentlemen:—Yes, free trade and protection are played *out*. The words to use now are, England or America? All those in favor of England say aye.
Sincerely, George Francis Train.

—One of the anecdotes connected with the recent visit of the King and Queen of Portugal to Paris is as follows:—The King and Queen expressed a wish to admire M. Perree's collection of *parures*. The jeweller accordingly presented himself at the pavilion de Marsan, and was at once received. As he handed a magnificent necklace of black pearls and diamonds to Queen Pia, it slipped from her hand and fell on the ground. M. Perree stooped to catch it, when Dom Luiz prevented him by remarking that the etiquette of the Portuguese Court gave the King or Queen alone the privilege of raising whatever fell at their feet. Then handing the ornament to his wife, he said, "What the Queen has touched is hers."

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, for the year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-seven cents ($888,911·97) be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, for the year 1866, as follows:—

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE BOYS' CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Item 1. For salaries, twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty ($24 750) dollars.

Item 2 For rent of hall for Commencement, and rent of cabinet of natural history and apparatus, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 3. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 4. For cleansing, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 5. For philosophical apparatus and chemicals, and for gas, five hundred and thirty ($530) dollars.

Item 6. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 7. For printing and petty expenses, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

Item 8. For salaries, seven thousand six hundred ($7600) dollars.

Item 9. For repairs, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 10. For furnaces and stoves, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 11. For cleaning, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 12. For furniture, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 13. for printing and petty expenses, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 14. For philosophical apparatus and chemicals two hundred ($200) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FIRST SECTION.

Item 15. For salaries of teachers, sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty ($16,150) dollars.

Item 16 For rent of school-houses, thirteen hundred and ninety ($1390) dollars.

Item 17. For repairs, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 18. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and seventy ($370) dollars.

Item 19. For salaries of house cleaners, sixteen hundred and eighty ($1680) dollars.

Item 20. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 21. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 22. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SECOND SECTION.

Item 23. For salaries of teachers, twenty thousand three hundred and thirty ($20 330) dollars.

Item 24. For rent of school-houses, two thousand and fifty-seven ($2057) dollars.

Item 25 For repairs, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 26. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 27. For salaries of house cleaners, seventeen hundred and fifty ($1750) dollars.

Item 28. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 29. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars

Item 30. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE THIRD SECTION.

Item 31. For salaries of teachers, twenty-one thousand six hundred and twenty ($21 620) dollars.

Item 32 For rent of school-houses, twenty-four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 33. For repairs, four hundred and fifty ($450) dollars.

Item 34. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 35 For salaries of house cleaners, nineteen hundred ($1900) dollars.

Item 36. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars

Item 37. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 38. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FOURTH SECTION

Item 39. For salaries of teachers, fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty ($14 850) dollars.

Item 40 For rent of school-houses, twenty-one hundred and forty-five ($2145) dollars.

Item 41. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 42 For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 43. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 44. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 45. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 46. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FIFTH SECTION.

Item 47. For salaries of teachers, eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty ($18,320) dollars.

Item 48. For rent of school-houses, eighteen hundred and twenty-five ($1875) dollars.

Item 49 For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 50. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 51. For salaries of house cleaners, sixteen hundred and forty ($1640) dollars

Item 52. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 53. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 54. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SIXTH SECTION

Item 55. For salaries of teachers, thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty ($13,260) dollars.

Item 56. For rent of school-houses, four hundred and seventy-five ($475) dollars

Item 57 For repairs, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 58. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 59. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred and thirty ($1530) dollars.

Item 60. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 61. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 62. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SEVENTH SECTION.

Item 63. For salaries of teachers, twenty thousand six hundred and ten ($20,610) dollars.

Item 64. For rent of school-houses ten hundred and thirty ($1030) dollars.

Item 65. For repairs, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 66. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred and twenty-five ($525) dollars

Item 67. For salaries of house cleaners, eighteen hundred and five ($1805) dollars

Item 68 For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 69. For furniture, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 70. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE EIGHTH SECTION.

Item 71 For salaries of teachers, twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty ($12 930) dollars.

Item 72. For rent of school-houses, thirty-three hundred and fifty ($3350) dollars.

Item 73. For repairs, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 74. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and twenty-five ($325) dollars.

Item 75. For salaries of house cleaners, twelve hundred and forty ($1240) dollars.

Item 76. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 77. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 78. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE NINTH SECTION.

Item 79. For salaries of teachers, fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty ($14,840) dollars.

Item 80. For rent of school-houses, fourteen hundred and twenty ($1420) dollars.

Item 81. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 82. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 83. For salaries of house cleaners, fourteen hundred and fifty ($1450) dollars.

Item 84. For clerk hire, one hundred ($180) dollars.

Item 85. For furniture, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 86. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TENTH SECTION.

Item 87. For salaries of teachers, twenty thousand three hundred and ten ($20,310) dollars.

Item 88 For rent of school-houses, thirteen hundred and ninety-two ($1392) dollars.

Item 89 For repairs, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 90 For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 91. For salaries of house cleaners, seventeen hundred and sixty ($1760) dollars.

Item 92. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 93. For furniture, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 94. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE ELEVENTH SECTION.

Item 95 For salaries of teachers, sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy ($16,770) dollars.

Item 96. For rent of school-houses, five hundred and fifty ($550) dollars.

Item 97. For repairs, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 98. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 99. For salaries of house cleaners, sixteen hundred and twenty ($1620) dollars.

Item 100. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 101. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 102. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWELFTH SECTION.

Item 103 For salaries of teachers, thirteen thousand three hundred and five ($13,805) dollars.

Item 104. For rent of school-houses, twenty-three hundred and thirty-two ($2332) dollars.

Item 105. For repairs, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 106. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 107. For salaries of house cleaners, thirteen hundred and forty ($1340) dollars.

Item 108. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars

Item 109. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 110 For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE THIRTEENTH SECTION.

Item 111. For salaries of teachers, fifteen thousand one hundred and seventy ($15,170) dollars.

Item 112. For rent of school-houses, seven hundred and twenty-five ($725) dollars.

Item 113. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 114. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 115. For salaries of house cleaners, twelve hundred and forty ($1240) dollars.

Item 116 For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 117. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 118. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FOURTEENTH SECTION.

Item 119. For salaries of teachers, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty ($27,680) dollars.

Item 120. For rent of school-houses, eighteen hundred ($1800) dollars.

Item 121. For repairs, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 122. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 123. For salaries of house cleaners, two thousand and seventy ($2070) dollars.

Item 124. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 125. For furniture, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 126. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FIFTEENTH SECTION.

Item 127. For salaries of teachers, twenty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety ($29 290) dollars.

Item 128. For rent of school-houses, fourteen hundred and twenty-five ($1425) dollars.

Item 129. For repairs, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 130. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred and fifty ($550) dollars.

Item 131. For salaries of house cleaners, twenty-three hundred and forty dollars ($2340) dollars.

Item 132. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 133. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 134. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SIXTEENTH SECTION.

Item 135. For salaries of teachers, seventeen thousand six hundred and ten ($17,610) dollars.

Item 136. For rent of school-houses, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 137. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 138. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 139. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 140. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 141. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 142. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SEVENTEENTH SECTION.

Item 143. For salaries of teachers, eighteen thousand and ninety ($18,090) dollars.

Item 144. For rent of school-houses, thirteen hundred and sixty ($1360) dollars.

Item 145. For repairs, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 146. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 147. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred and fifty ($1550) dollars.

Item 148. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 149. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 150. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE EIGHTEENTH SECTION.

Item 151. For salaries of teachers, twenty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty ($26,760) dollars.

Item 152. For rent of school houses, eighteen hundred and seventy-five ($1875) dollars.

Item 153. For repairs, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 154 For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 155 For salaries of house cleaners, twenty-five hundred and sixty ($2560) dollars.

Item 156. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 157. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 158. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE NINETEENTH SECTION.

Item 159 For salaries of teachers, twenty-four thousand eight hundred ($24,800) dollars.

Item 160. For rent of school-houses, thirty-six hundred and fifty ($3650) dollars.

Item 161. For repairs, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 162 For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 163. For salaries of house cleaners, twenty-two hundred and twenty ($2220) dollars.

Item 164. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars

Item 165. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 166. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTIETH SECTION.

Item 167. For salaries of teachers, twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty ($25,180) dollars.

Item 168 For rent of school-houses, twenty-eight hundred and fifty ($2850) dollars.

Item 169. For repairs, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 170. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 171. For salaries of house cleaners, twenty-one hundred and thirty ($2130) dollars.

Item 172. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 173. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 174. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION.

Item 175 For salaries of teachers, twenty-two thousand and ninety ($22,090) dollars.

Item 176. For rent of school-houses, four hundred and ten ($410) dollars.

Item 177. For repairs, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 178. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 179. For salaries of house cleaners, nineteen hundred and sixty ($1960) dollars.

Item 180. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 181. For furniture, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 182. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND SECTION.

Item 183. For salaries of teachers, seventeen thousand seven hundred and ninety ($17,790) dollars.

Item 184 For rent of school-houses, four hundred and eighty ($480) dollars.

Item 185. For repairs, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 186. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and eighty ($880) dollars.

Item 187. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred and sixty-eight ($1568) dollars.

Item 188. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 189 For furniture, five hundred and forty ($540) dollars.

Item 190. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY THIRD SECTION.

Item 191. For salaries of teachers, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and fifteen ($21,715) dollars.

Item 192. For rent of school-houses, ten hundred and ten ($1010) dollars.

Item 193 For repairs, eight hundred and fifty ($850) dollars.

Item 194 For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 195. For salaries of house cleaners, nineteen hundred and twelve ($1912) dollars.

Item 196. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 197. For furniture, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 198. For printing and petty expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH NORTH SECTION

Item 199. For salaries of teachers, eleven thousand and ten ($11,010) dollars.

Item 200. For rent of school-houses, nine hundred and thirty ($930) dollars.

Item 201. For repairs, four hundred and fifty ($450) dollars.

Item 202. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 203. For salaries of house cleaners, eight hundred and ninety-four ($894) dollars.

Item 204 For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars

Item 205. For furniture, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 206. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SOUTH SECTION.

Item 207. For salaries of teachers, seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy ($17,270) dollars.

Item 208. For rent of school-houses, thirteen hundred and thirty ($1330) dollars

Item 209. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 210 For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and twenty-five ($325) dollars.

Item 211. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred and twenty-two ($1522) dollars.

Item 212. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 213. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 214. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SECTION.

Item 215. For salaries of teachers, fourteen thousand five hundred and forty-five ($14,545) dollars.

Item 216. For rent of school-houses, nine hundred and sixty-three ($963) dollars.

Item 217 For repairs five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 218 For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and seventy-five ($375) dollars.

Item 219 For salaries of house cleaners, thirteen hundred and eighty ($1380) dollars.

Item 220. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 221 For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 222. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH SECTION.

Item 223. For salaries of teachers, seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty ($17,450) dollars.

Item 224 For rent of school-houses, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 225. For repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 226 For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 227. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 228. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 229. For furniture, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 230. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Item 231. For repairs and painting at Boys' High School, twenty-eight hundred ($2800) dollars.

Item 232 For furnaces at Girls' High and Normal School, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 233 For new privy, at Weccacoe School, First Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 234. For glass partition, at Weccacoe School, First Section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 235. For repairs and new privy at Washington School, Second Section, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 236. For introducing water in second-story at Washington School, Second Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars

Item 237. For iron railing at Washington School, Second Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 238. For repairing walls at Mount Vernon School, Third Section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 239. For altering class rooms at Girls' Mount Vernon School, Third Section, one hundred and twenty ($120) dollars.

Item 240. For blackboards at Girls' Mount Vernon School, Third Section, one hundred and fifteen ($115) dollars

Item 241. For blackboards at Boys' Mount Vernon School, Third Section, one hundred and forty-five ($145) dollars.

Item 242. New window frames, first story Ringgold School, Fourth Section, four hundred and eighty ($480) dollars.

Item 243 For tree boxes at Ringgold School, Fourth Section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 244. For venetian shutters, second story Ringgold School, Fourth Section, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 245. For furniture, Primary, No. 6, Fifth Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 246. For furniture Girls' Secondary, No. 2, Fifth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars

Item 247. For furniture, Primary No. 4, Fifth Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 248. For repairing sash, at Northeast School, Sixth Section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 249. For new furnace at Northeast School, Sixth Section, one hundred and twenty-five ($125) dollars.

Item 250. For painting Southwest School, Twenty-third and Lombard, Seventh Section, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 251 For painting school, Pine and Quince, Seventh Section, one hundred ($100) dollars

Item 252. For repairs, Locust Street School, Eighth Section, two hundred and eighty ($280) dollars.

Item 253 For painting and repairing school, Filbert, above Twentieth, Ninth Section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 254. For furniture, Secondary No. 3, and for repairs to privy and pavement, Zane Street School, Ninth Section, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 255. For raising outside staircase to third story, and glass partitions, second story, Northwest School, Tenth Section, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 256. For furniture, Chester Street School, Tenth Section, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 257. For new furnaces and repairing old ones, Chester Street School, Tenth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 258. For furniture, Primary No. 4, Tenth Section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 259. For alterations at Mifflin School, Twelfth Section, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 260. For new furnace at Mifflin School, Twelfth Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 260½. For building an addition to the John Quincy Adams Grammar School, Thirteenth Section, six hundred ($600 dollars.

Item 261 For furniture Fifth Division Hancock Boys' Grammar School, Fourteenth Section, two hundred and twenty-five ($225) dollars.

Item 262. For new fence at Hancock Grammar School, Fourteenth Section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 263. For new fence at Monroe Grammar School, Fourteenth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 264. For furniture First Division Hancock Boys' Secondary, Fourteenth Section, one hundred and ninety-five ($195) dollars.

Item 265. For glass partitions and painting at Monroe School, Fourteenth Section, two hundred and forty ($240) dollars.

Item 266. For repairs to roof, Livingston School, Fifteenth Section, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 266½. For repairs to the George Wolf Schoolhouse, Sixteenth Section, three hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-seven cents ($311·97).

Item 267 For roof at Harrison School, Seventeenth Section, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 268. For repairs to floors, Harrison School, Seventeenth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 269. For furniture, Morris Secondary School, Eighteenth Section, one hundred and eighty ($180) dollars.

Item 270. For painting Morris School, Eighteenth Section, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 271. For inside cellarway, Price Grammar School, Nineteenth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 272 For furniture, Franklin Secondary School, Nineteenth Section, three hundred and sixty ($360) dollars.

Item 273. For furniture, Mervine Street School, Twentieth Section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 274. For well and pump, Washington School, Twenty-first Section, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 275. For painting Manatawna School and repairing fence, Twenty-first Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 276. For fencing at Olney School, Twenty-second Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 277. For painting Columbia School, Twenty-third Section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 278. For grading at Columbia School, Twenty-third Section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 279. For paving and grading around Maple Grove School, Twenty-third Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 280. For furniture at Marshall Secondary School, Twenty third Section, three hundred and twenty-five ($325) dollars.

Item 281. For painting outside and repairs at Mantua Unclassified School, Twenty-fourth Section, North, three hundred ($300) dollars

Item 282. For furniture, First Division, Belmont Primary, No. 1, Twenty-fourth Section, North, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 283 For furniture, Primary Division, Hestonville School, Twenty-fourth Section, North, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 284. For furniture, Chesnut Street Grammar School, Twenty-fourth Section, South, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 285. For furniture, Blockley Union School, Twenty-fourth Section, South, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 286 For repairs, Davidson School, Twenty-fourth Section, South, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 287. For fencing Chesnut Street Grammar School, Twenty-fourth Section, South, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 288. For glass partitions, Chesnut Primary School, Twenty-fourth Section, South, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 289. For desks, Tindale Unclassified School, Twenty-fifth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 290. For roof, Liberty Unclassified School, Twenty-fifth Section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 291. For paving and curbing at Barton School, Twenty-fifth Section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 292. For repairs to Landreth School, Twenty-sixth Section, four hundred ($400) dollars.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Item 293. For cleaning cesspools, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 294. For ground-rents, sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars.

Item 295. For fuel, sixty thousand ($60,000) dollars. Of which all coal used shall be Schuylkill, which shall be obtained from miners or shippers only.

Item 296. For books and stationery, seventy-five thousand ($75,000) dollars.

Item 297. For employment of additional teachers, four thousand ($4000) dollars.

Item 298 For employment of additional housekeepers, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 299 For rent of additional buildings and furniture for same, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 300. For insurance, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 301. For expenses of Committee on Qualification of Teachers, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 302. For expenses of Committee on Property and Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools, each one hundred dollars, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 303. For rent of office, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 304. For printing Annual Report, and other printing, forty-five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 305. For salaries of officers, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars

Item 306. For advertising, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 307. For carriage hire, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 308. For gas and incidentals, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars

Item 309 For porterage on books, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 310. For stamps required by act of Congress, three hundred and sixty ($360) dollars.

Item 311 For rebuilding the Landreth Schoolhouse, Twenty-sixth Ward, thirteen thousand five hundred ($13,500) dollars.

Section 2 And warrants shall be drawn by the Board of Controllers, in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
John Eckstein,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Health for the year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fifty-four thousand four hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Health to defray the expenses for the year 1866, as follows:—

Item 1. For salaries of health officer, clerk, assistant clerk, registration clerk, three assistant registration clerks, port physician, and runner, nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 2 For salaries of two messengers and two nuisance inspectors, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Item 3. For salaries of night inspector, and vessel inspectors, from June 1 to October 1, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Item 4. For pay of ten vaccine physicians and ten collectors, three thousand dollars.

Item 5. For fuel, furniture cleaning, repairs, postage and incidentals, seven hundred dollars.

Item 6. For printing, advertising, books, newspapers, blanks, and stationery, seven hundred dollars.

Item 7 For removal of nuisances, seven thousand dollars.

Item 8. For carriage hire and railroad tickets for district committees, four hundred dollars

Item 9 For carriage hire and railroad tickets for burial ground and poudrette committees, and for expenses to be incurred in executing the poudrette laws, four hundred dollars.

Item 10. For use of committee on registration in executing the Registration act, and for expenses of office, three hundred dollars.

LAZARETTO.

Item 11. For salaries of lazaretto physician, quarantine master, steward, gardener, seven bargemen, two nurses and watchmen, seven thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Item 12 For clothing, bedding, brushes, furniture, soap, cleansing, and incidentals, six hundred dollars.

Item 13. For medicines, lime, coffins, and burial expenses, two hundred dollars.

Item 14. For coal oil, paints, fluid, flags, boats, and repairs, six hundred dollars.

Item 15. For carriage hire and railroad tickets for lazaretto committee, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 16. For board and washing the clothing of bargemen, nurses, patients, and officers, eight hundred dollars.

Item 17. For general repairs to buildings, grounds, and appurtenances, and for taxes and insurances, one thousand five hundred dollars

Item 18. For outside channel visits and for taking vessels to Quarantine, and for quarters for boats and bargemen, one thousand dollars.

Item 19. For carrying mails, porterage, and postages, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 20 For ice, and filling the ice-house, three hundred dollars.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Item 21. For salaries of physician, matron, nurses, laundress, fireman, and watchman, three thousand six hundred and sixty dollars

Item 22 For board and washing for patients, nurses, and officers, six thousand dollars.

Item 23 For clothing, bedding, furniture, repairs, and incidentals, one thousand dollars.

Item 24 For fuel, lights, brushes, soap, cleaning, and incidental supplies, one thousand dollars.

Item 25 For medicines, coffins, and burial expenses, seven hundred and fifty dollars

Item 26. For carriage hire, railroad tickets, conveyance of patients, tolls, porterage and postage, five hundred dollars.

Item 27. For general expenses of sanitary committee, printing, blanks and stationery, three hundred dollars.

Item 28. For purchase of horses, vehicles, and harness, and for the keep and repairs to the same, one thousand dollars.

Item 29. For taxes, insurance, and general improvement and repairs to buildings, grounds and appurtenances, two thousand dollars.

Provided, That warrants for one-twelfth only of the appropriations for salaries to the officers and employes of the Board of Health shall be drawn in each month.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Board of Health in conformity with existing ordinances

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
Abraham Stewart,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 1 1t

A SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance Directing Flagmen to be Placed on the Line of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, approved October 24, 1865.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company be, and they are hereby required to have flagmen placed on their railroad at its intersection with Green street, Wallace street, Coates street, Poplar street, Girard avenue, Master street, Tenth street, and Broad street, and so much of the ordinance to which this is supplementary as requires flagmen to be placed along the said railroad at its intersection with any other streets, the same is hereby repealed. And on complying with the provisions of this ordinance the said railroad company shall be permitted to erect the temporary frame buildings authorized to be erected by an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to erect small frame buildings on their road," approved January 5, 1865.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
Abraham Stewart,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 1 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Erection of Wooden Buildings by the West Philadelphia Base Ball and Skating Club.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the West Philadelphia Base Ball and Skating Club be and they are hereby authorized to erect sufficient Wooden Buildings, not more than one story high, at their Skating Park on Forty-first street, north of Lancaster avenue, for the accommodation of visitors to said Park: *Provided*, That the said buildings shall be removed by said Club at any time Councils may direct, thirty days' notice being previously given. And provided further that the said Club shall pay into the City Treasury the sum of twenty-five dollars to defray the expenses of advertising.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY.
President of Common Council.

Attest—
Abraham Stewart,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 1 1t

A SUPPLEMENT

"To an Ordinance Increasing the Salaries of the Clerks and Messengers of Councils," approved January 26, 1864.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the salaries fixed for the Clerks and Messengers of Councils, by an Ordinance, approved January 26, 1864, to which this is supplementary, be construed to be in full compensation for all services rendered to Councils or any Committee.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
John Eckstein,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 1 1t

A SUPPLEMENT

to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Make an Appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes for the year 1866." Approved December 26, 1865.

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of two hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to Item 4, of "An Ordinance to make an appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes for the year 1866," approved December 26, 1865.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
John Eckstein,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 1 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading, Curbing, and Paving of Footways on Adams and Johnston streets, Twenty second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commission of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Adams street, from Walnut lane to Johnston street, and on Johnston street, from Green street to Germantown avenue, in Twenty-second Ward, to grade, curb, and pave their footways within thirty days from the date of said notice.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
Abraham Stewart,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 1 1t

RESOLUTION

Suspending the Fairmount Steam Fire Engine Company and the Good Will Steam Fire Engine Company.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Fairmount Steam Fire Engine Company and the Good Will Steam Fire Engine Company be and the same are hereby suspended for the space of one month, commencing from the first day of January, 1866

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
Abraham Stewart,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 1 1t

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
Washington City, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April. 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz :—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all or the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, be or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

Subsistence Office, U. S. A.
No. 8 South Gay Street.
Baltimore, Md., January 31, 1866

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 29, 1866.

BIDS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at No. 1103 GIRARD street, up to 10 P. M., February 3d, for furnishing the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in this city, viz.:—

475 barrels flour, bakers' grade.
1000 gallons vinegar, in barrels.

Samples required. Cooperage to be of best kind. Drayage to be performed by the Quartermaster's Department.

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier General,
1 29 5t Purchasing Officer.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 1 3

4 ELEVEN 44.

Lotteries in Philadelphia—Dimensions of the Business—The Policy Writers—Their Names and Locations—A Specimen of their Swindling Circulars—The Character of their Victims.

Among the most flourishing of illegal traffics in Philadelphia is the sale of lottery policies. Few of our citizens have any idea of the extent to which this business is carried on; but all will have an interest in being enlightened on the subject. It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that in the State of Delaware, where lotteries are legalized, the business is not carried on so extensively as in Pennsylvania, whose statutes preach a fierce crusade against it. Nor is it anywhere in the wide world carried on more openly, in defiance of the law, than in our law-abiding and respectable city.

It is a curious fact, passing common comprehensions, that the lottery men should make no secret of their criminal avocation, and yet should be allowed to practise—in fact, to hedge themselves about—with the quasi sanction of the Government of the United States. The policy writers of this city have actually taken out their licenses, in the usual form, from the Internal Revenue officers. We have in our possession a list of thirty-six of these unlawful offices now open within the limits of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards of this city. The list embraces the names of the parties engaged in the traffic, and the localities of their offices. The following, be it understood, is but a partial list:—

T. B. Young, No. 64 Lombard street.
J. Von Neida, No. 422 S. Sixth street.
George Savage, No. 7 Black Horse alley.
George W. Smith, No. 502 Bedford street.
George Peyton, Shippen street, above Third
Daniel Shuman, No. 113 S. Third street.
F. M. Provost, No. 221 Dock street.
W. Metsheimer, No. 7 Little Dock street.
Lanning & Davis, No. 160 N. Sixth street.
Easler & Co., No. 204 Gold street.
Gallagher & Benjamin, No. 310 Chesnut street.
John Harvey, Harmony street.
George Cook, Harmony street.
Thomas Britton, Harmony street.
H. Drake, Harmony street.
James Do'e, Harmony street.
D. E. Hoffman, Harmony street.
George White, Harmony street.
J. A. Stockton, No. 334 Harmony street.
F. Stein, Harmony street.
Thomas Ogden, No. 6 Harmony street.
F. J. Boyer, No. 57 S. Fourth street.
H. Clark, No. 418 Delaware avenue.
John Frink, No. 4 Mattis street.
W. J. Glackins, southwest corner of Sixth and Cherry streets.
J. Horsachar, No. 153 Coates street.
M. Herring, Third and Chesnut streets.
A. Johnston, No. 1007 Bedford street.
Louis Knige, No. 205 Coates street.
Jacob Kerns, No. 734 Shippen street.
T. Clark, No. 208 Gold street.
Samuel Bobb, No. 202 N. Fifth street.
Gallagher & Benjamin, No. 604 Race street.
Wm. Kerns, Shippen street, above Third.
J. McCullough, No. 607 Ronaldson street.
C. V. Bennett, No. 2 Decatur street.
John Miller, Young's alley.
R. McCabe, No. 738 Shippen street.
A. J. Loechler, No. 145 S. Third street.
C. McClean, Coburn and Cordova streets.

From the above it will be seen that Harmony court is the grand rendezvous of the policy-men, or, in the parlance of the times, their "head-centre." From these headquarters, the country is flooded with circulars, designed to dupe the gullible. Among other plans adopted by the sharpers is that of sending "confidential letters" to parties whose names and address they obtain. These letters are sent to all parts of the country, and a sufficient number of dupes are found to realize a handsome sum for the enterprising dealer. One of the latest circulars issued purports to be from the office of Barratt & Co., Lottery Agents, a copy of which we give below. The terms are certainly the most liberal we have yet seen, and as the design of Messrs. Barratt & Co. is to increase their business, we have no doubt they will be greatly obliged to us for giving it to the public. The letter reads as follows:—

OFFICE OF BARRATT & CO., LOTTERY AGENTS, PHILADELPHIA.—Dear Sir:—As we are determined to send a good prize in your neighborhood, and with this resolution we have been looking around for an opening in which, by presenting some discreet and reliable person with a prize of a few hundred dollars, it would have the desired effect to increase the number of our customers, we accidentally met with your address, and the idea occurred to us at once that you were just the person to aid us in our enterprise. We therefore make to you a proposition that must strike you as being no less novel than it is liberal; and that you may not suppose that there is any deception in it, we inform you that the prize money does not come out of our pockets, but out of the pocket of the Lottery Managers; and we shall not lose by sending a few hundred dollars in prize money, but shall gain by it in the increased amount of business we shall expect from your neighborhood, when you show the "greenbacks" and make it generally known that they are the proceeds of a prize drawn at our office. We make this offer to you in strict confidence; the proposal is plain:—We are to send a certificate for a chance to draw a prize of a few hundred dollars. You are to show the money. The result will be that hundreds of dollars will be sent to us for tickets; you may be the gainer of a few hundred dollars; we shall be gainers by our sales; and the parties who send for tickets may be gainers by drawing prizes; every one that sends will, of course, expect to draw a prize, not knowing the offer we made privately to you, which is as follows:—Send us $10 to pay the managers, and we will send to you, securely sealed, a certificate of a package of sixteenths of tickets in the enclosed scheme; and to set at rest any doubt you may have of our sincerity, we hereby bind ourselves to send you a second certificate in any of our brilliant extra lotteries, for nothing, if the first we send you does not draw you, clear of all expenses, twelve hundred dollars; and mark this fact, to send you twelve hundred dollars out of the managers' pocket will cost us nothing, but to send you an extra certificate will take money out of our pocket. We mention this merely to show you that it is our interest to send you a prize. We hand you an envelope with our address. Enclose us ten dollars, and state in your letter whether we shall send you a draft on your nearest bank, or shall we send you the amount in "greenbacks" by mail, which last, perhaps, will suit you better. Please let us have your order by return mail, as we shall have to order the certificate from the managers for you, and believe us, very sincerely, BARRATT & Co.
(Private and confidential.)

It is singular that Third street, or as it has been called, the "Barbary Coast," should be selected by the policy men as their "base of operations." Yet we have positive information that at least a dozen of policy-shops are in full blast within a stone's throw of THE TELEGRAPH office. A great many, too, are located amid the haunts of poverty, where they best thrive and flourish. Lombard, South, Bedford, and kindred vicinities, have a full quota of the "shops;" and they are to be found wherever the population is most dense and most credulous. Where men, and women, and children of improvident habits, and minds filled with marvellous traditions of people they have heard of making lucky "hits," most do congregate, there do the policy-dealers turn their nimblest shillings. Among the most depraved of the fortune-hunters, whose funds are always low, it is ofttimes a sore mental struggle whether they shall invest in strychnine whisky or in a policy—for be it known there are private establishments, where tickets can be purchased for as low a sum as six cents. It has been observed, and the observation is as true as it is discreditable, that the "buying of these 'policies' has brought many a family from comfort and happiness to want, and even to crime; and the constant effect of it is to keep the poor people who indulge in it in a state of distress bordering on starvation. It is a disgrace to our city, and a reproach upon the way the laws are administered, that such an unlawful and injurious business can be carried on so openly."

But not merely the ignorant and the depraved are the victims of this traffic. Superstitious persons, in the respectable walks of life, are oftentimes duped as well. A week or two since a woman of genteel appearance, over fifty years of age, made complaint before the Alderman at the Central Station against a writer who had refused to pay a "hit." On a hearing of the case it came out that she was a most inveterate buyer of policies, and that she had a way of dreaming of lucky numbers. But people who pin their faith to the sleeve of a dream are, of course, at the mercy of designing tricksters always, and in every business transaction. It is the function of the law to step in and protect such people from their own folly, and at the same time break up a pursuit which is as pernicious as it is illegitimate.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Fifty-five new Order Offices Designated—An Important List—The new Business to Begin on Monday next.

Fifty-five Post Offices have been added to the number of the money-order offices of the United States, and the business in the new offices will begin in this city on Monday, February 5. There were previously in this country four hundred and nineteen money-order offices, and the names of them have been published. The additions increase the number to four hundred and seventy-four. These new offices are all important ones. Some of them are situated in Southern States, including Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; California has several of them; some are in Wisconsin, Kansas, Nevada, and Oregon, and in Colorado and Utah territories; and a number are in the Northern States.

Post office.	*County.*	*State.*
Mobile	Mobile	Alabama.
Little Rock	Pulaski	Arkansas.
Los Angelos	Los Angelos	California.
Marysville	Yuba	California.
Nevada City	Nevada	California.
Sacramento City	Sacramento	California.
San Francisco	San Francisco	California.
San Jose	Santa Clara	California.
Sonora	Tuolumne	California.
Stockton	San Joaquin	California.
Denver City	Arapahoe	Colorado ter.
Mountain City	Gilpin	Colorado ter.
Savannah	Chatham	Georgia.
Aledo	Mercer	Illinois.
Carlyle	Clinton	Illinois.
Monmouth	Warren	Illinois.
Winona Station	Marshall	Illinois.
Anderson	Madison	Indiana.
Tipton	Cedar	Iowa.
Fort Scott	Bourbon	Kansas.
Winterport	Waldo	Maine.
Bay City	Bay	Michigan.
Manistee	Manistee	Michigan.
Newaygo	Newaygo	Michigan.
Natchez	Adams	Mississippi.
Columbia	Boone	Missouri.
Gallatin	Daviess	Missouri.
Washington	Franklin	Missouri.
Virginia City	Story	Nevada.
Bordentown	Burlington	New Jersey.
Flemington	Hunterdon	New Jersey.
Salem	Salem	New Jersey.
Corning	Steuben	New York.
Rome	Oneida	New York.
Wilmington	New Hanover	North Carolina.
Bryan	Williams	Ohio.
Chagrin Falls	Cuyahoga	Ohio.
Garrettsville	Portage	Ohio.
Orrville	Wayne	Ohio.
Portland	Multnomah	Oregon.
Bedford	Bedford	Pennsylvania.
Bethlehem	Northampton	Pennsylvania.
Clearfield	Clearfield	Pennsylvania.
Mauch Chunk	Carbon	Pennsylvania.
Titusville	Crawford	Pennsylvania.
Charleston	Charleston	South Carolina.
Knoxville	Knox	Tennessee.
Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	Utah Territory.
Petersburg	Dinwiddie	Virginia.
Richmond	Henrico	Virginia.
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Wisconsin.
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Wisconsin.
Janesville	Rock	Wisconsin.
Mineral Point	Iowa	Wisconsin.
Richland Centre	Richland	Wisconsin.

The Virginia Military Institute.

General F. H. Smith, the Superintendent of this institution, stated the other day that five of its faculty fell in battle:—Lieutenant-General Stonewall Jackson, Major-General Rodes, Colonel Crutchfield, Captain Morgan, and Lieutenant Crittenden. Colonel Crutchfield, who had just been elected to fill the chair of his lamented chief, Jackson, fell in one of the last fights of the war, and left among his papers a manuscript volume on Analytical Geometry, written by him while confined to his bed from wounds received at Chancellorsville. Besides these, one hundred and twenty-five of its alumni fell in battle, embracing such names as Allens, Pattons, Williams, Smith, Mallory, Garnet, and Latimer.

DIFFICULTY AT GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.—At Gainesville, Florida, recently, Captain Johnson, formerly on duty there as Provost Marshal, was assaulted by the Sheriff, Clerk of the Probate Court, Judge of Probate, and others, and so severely beaten that for a time his life was despaired of. Captain Johnson, it seems, was not popular with some of the citizens while in command of Gainesville and the news spreading through the town that he designed purchasing a plantation with a view to settling there, it was almost unanimously resolved to make an attack that would speedily convince him there were more desirable places to locate in than Gainesville, Florida. We believe the Captain entertains the same views as the citizens on this subject, and for the present will not permanently settle in Gainesville. Laying aside all joking, there is something cowardly and despicable in half-a-dozen men attacking one unarmed man. This does not look like reconciliation.—*Savannah Republican, 29th ult.*

MRS. GRINDER.—The Louisville *Courier* says Mrs. Grinder, the poisoner, executed at Pittsburg the other day, formerly resided at Louisville, where, in August, 1864, she personated a woman in confinement, and an accouchment *a la* Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell took place, the pretended fruit of which died and was buried from her house as though it was her own offspring. The deception would have been complete, and the matter passed into oblivion, had not the real mother of the child quarrelled with Mrs. Grinder on a question of money and disclosed the facts as above. The little girl, which had all along been given out as her own child, was the fruit of the illicit love of a Kentucky widower, who had hired her to rear it as her own.

—Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, whose name figures in the list of English subscribers to the Confederate loan for five shares, writes from Cincinnati, Ohio, to the London *Times*, repudiating all knowledge of the transaction, and explaining that his name had been entered on the list without his knowledge or consent.

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

THIS WILL INTEREST OUR

LADY READERS.

THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT
on the part of our
LADY PATRONS
a desire to procure an article
OF TOILET
in which they
COULD PLACE CONFIDENCE,
and which would supersede the many injurious Toilet Powders and Pastes which, for want of better, they were forced to use, to
THE INJURY
OF
THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

NOW,
HOWEVER,
WE
HAVE
THE
PLEASURE
TO PLACE
BEFORE THEM
a article which we know from personal experience to be just what will satisfy them in every way.

It is Perfectly Harmless to the Skin.
WARRANTED TO BE SO.
In fact,
so well satisfied
have we become from long and patient
INVESTIGATION
that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin,
AND
REALLY
BEAUTIFY
THE
COMPLEXION,
THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY,
who, after giving our preparation,
THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
ENAMEL OF AMERICA,
A FAIR TRIAL,
THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE IN ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY IS HARMLESS, ONLY TO IMPROVE THE APPEARANCE OF THE SKIN.

It will readily remove
FRECKLES,
MOLES,
BLACKWORM,
PIMPLES,
and by cleansing and softening the skin, give it a
BEAUTIFUL VELVETY APPEARANCE.
It will conceal the marks of
SMALLPOX,
AND IT WILL
INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE
ALL
ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN.
FOR
CHAPPED HANDS
AND
FACE
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,
making the skin as white and smooth as
IVORY.
LADIES WHO HAVE CHAPPED HANDS,
or skin made rough by exposure to the cold winds, are invited to
CALL AND TRY IT,
and satisfy yourself before you
PURCHASE IT.

A Bottle
ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER,
FOR LADIES TO USE,
WITHOUT CHARGE,
AT
FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO'S
BEAUTIFUL STORE,
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

PRICE.

Single Bottle	$1·00
Six Bottles	5·00

FOR SALE BY
DYOTT & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
GLENN & CO.,
HUNT & CO.,
HARRISON & ARMSTRONG,
Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Perfumers.

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO.
are the sole Agents for the
VERY DELIGHTFUL
ENCH PREPARATION
FOR
THE LIPS,
LA CREME DE FLEUR DE LIS
AND
LA CREME DES ROSES.
FOR SALE ONLY AT [1 23tust
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.
WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
HARNESS ORNAMENTS,
No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story),
ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.
ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,
Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2tuthslm*

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC.
(Not a Whisky Preparation),
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OR
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.
Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.
Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,
Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JONES & EVANS,
(SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.),
PROPRIETORS.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24wfm 8p2m

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AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book O, page 118 etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises. I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township in Centre county, to the summit of the Alleghany mountains and thence through Rush township Centre county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 3 6 feet long.
At Tyrone Engine House one Siding about 1284 feet long.
At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.
At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.
At 11½ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.
At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.
At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.
At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.
At Powelton a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet total length, with the right of way for the same.
At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse so owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2075 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines in said Decatur township, Clearfield county about 2354 feet long and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way there or, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary there or.
At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.
At Steiner's one siding about 228 feet long
At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 160-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.
At Gardener's Station near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 60 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station 14 feet by 14 feet erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.
At Mount Pleasant a Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor
At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.
One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county
At 21½ Mile Post a lot of ground, containing 69 perches intended for a foreman's dwelling house.
At Philipsburg, one station lot containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.
A Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with
One frame Warehouse, 30 feet by 30 feet.
One frame Engine House 31 feet by 57 feet.
One Iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter
And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon with all the water rights and fixtures, land and appurtenances needful therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands railways rails bridges, culverts, trestle works tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid the said bonds or coupons or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance: and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10 000 thereof, required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia
10 30 f tF10

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,
Have just received
NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER 15 6m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 74p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A
BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
123tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.
A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21mths6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.—Terms, $15 per Session, of five months.
1 2 tuths 1m J. M. HUNTINGTON, Principal.

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